# The Irish Times.

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DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1859.

STAMPED {SUBSCRIPTION £2 0 0 A YEAR. SINGLE COPY, 0 0 3


## Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, GREAT COMBINATION OF TALENT.
Great Success of MR. DAVID FISHER, of the Princess's Theatre, London, who, by permission of C. Kean, Esq., will appear for Eight Nights More Re-Engagement of Miss REBECCA ISAACS, MR. POWRIE and MR. BRUCE NORTON. King James, Mr. Powrie, Jock Howieson, Mr. B. Norton.

On this Saturday Evening, June 4th, 1859, the performance will commence with the Celebrated Scotch Drama, entitled the KING and the COMMONER, or GRAMOND KING. James V. Mr. Powrie; James Birkie, of Birkie, Mr. Wood; John Howieson, Mr. B. Norton; Marion Howieson, Mrs. H. Webb, with a Song; After which the Celebrated Petite Comedy (in 1 Act) entitled PERFECTION, or, the LADY OF MUNSTER. Charles Paragon, Mr. D. Fisher; Kate O'Brien, Miss Rebecca Isaacs. After which (Fourth Time in Dublin), Maddison Morton's Celebrated Comic Drama, entitled OUR WIFE; or, the ROSE OF AMIENS. Count De Brissac, Mr. David Fisher; Pomparet, Mr. Bruce Norton. Scene, Amiens. Period, 1634. To be followed by a NEW EASTERN DIVERTISSEMENT, with New Dresses and Decorations. To conclude with (Third Time) a New and Original Farce, by Bayle Bernard, entitled a PRACTICAL MAN! Clondsley, Mr. David Fisher; Rockstone, Mr. Bruce Norton. In preparation for Whit-Monday, a New Drama, and a New Burlesque, with new Scenery, Decorations, &c., entitled KENILWORTH, (Burlesqued), or YE DAYS OF YE OLDEN TIME. On Monday, the Celebrated Musical Drama, entitled KATE KEARNEY, and other Entertainments. On Wednesday, benefit of Miss R. ISAACS, and her Last Appearance but 8. Doors open at Quarter to 7. Performance at a Quarter-past 7. Prices—Boxes, 2s. Pit, 1s. Lr. Gal., 1s. Up. Gal., 3d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s. Upper do. 6s. Second Price at 9 o'clock—Boxes, 1s. Pit, 6d. Private Boxes, One-half.

IMMENSE SUCCESS—OVERFLOWING HOUSES!
PILLAR-ROOM, ROTUNDO,
Now Open
COMPERTZ'S NEW AND MAGNIFICENT PANORAMA,
from St. James's Hall, Regent-street, London,
Illustrating the localities and principal incidents (excepting only those of too painful a character) in connexion with the INDIAN REBELLION,
Including a Panoramic series of the CITY OF LUCKNOW, and the Entire of the BRITISH ENTRENCHED POSITION at the RESIDENCY.
Grand Illuminated Exhibitions each day at Two o'clock. Doors open each evening at half-past Seven, to commence at Eight o'clock.
M. Gompertz also begs the Public particularly to notice that no Exhibition is his unless the name M. Gompertz, and from St. James's Hall, London, is printed large at the top of the Bills.

ROTUNDO.—I am desired by M. Hambujer to state that he gives his last Morning Performance this day at Two o'Clock; and Evening at Eight o'Clock.
Prices of Admission—Stalls, 2s. 6d. Reserved Seats, 2s. Back Seats, 1s.
I am further desired to state, that he will stay in Dublin a fortnight longer, to negociate with the Nobility and Gentry for evening parties.
Application for which to be made to Mr. Haydn, at the Rotundo.
WM. HARRIS, SEC.

## Cards.

MR. GAY, DENTIST,
5, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET,
(Late of Surgeon Corbett's.)
An Artificial Set of Teeth from ... ... ... £3 10 0
Single Teeth from ... ... ... ... - 3 6
*Operations equally moderate.*

THE BEST DINNERS in LONDON are at the ROYAL WINE SHADES, 5, Leicester-square, opposite the entrance to the Great Globe, consisting of six soups, six sorts of fish, and eight joints, cheese and celery, all for 1s. 6d. per head, from Two o'Clock till Half-past Eight. Suppers from Ten till Two.
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GREAT PLUNGE BATHS ARE NOW OPEN
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Open from SIX o'clock in the Morning, and Close at TEN o'clock at Night; the Plunge Baths Close at FIVE o'clock in the Evening.
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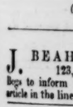

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*AUCTIONEERS AND HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS,*
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Set many Houses, Lodgings, &c., Weekly. They are the only Agents in this City who advertise such in the papers free of expense. Parties having Unoccupied Tenements should at once place them on the Office Books, where they will receive important assistance towards their Letting.
They can now Let a Board and Residence, Stephen's-green, West; Ditto, Rathmines-road; Ditto, Lower Dominick-street; Ditto, York-street; Furnished Apartments, Triton Ville-avenue, Sandymount; Ditto, York-street; Ditto, Mountpleasant-avenue, Ranelagh; Ditto, Stephen's-green, West; Ditto, Summer-hill; Ditto, Kingstown; Furnished House, fit for reception of a respectable Family, Harcourt-street; Ditto, Kingstown; Ditto, Booterstown.
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COMFORTABLY FURNISHED
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TWENTY ALDERNEY AND GUERNSEY
COWS AND HEIFERS,
Of the finest form, purest blood, and best milking qualities, which will be on
ON SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY,
AT DYCER'S REPOSITORY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN,
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Mr. E. P. FOWLER confidently submits that as
FAMILY MILCH COWS,
there are none at all comparable with this JUSTLY CELEBRATED STOCK, which, for richness and quality of Milk, are allowed to be unequalled, and which experience has satisfactorily proved to be
*The Smallest Consumers and Largest Butter Makers of any Cattle in the World.*

NOTICE.
DYCER'S.—The usual Monthly Unreserved SALE BY AUCTION will be held on TUESDAY, the 7th JUNE, at TWO o'clock precisely. Parties having Horses, Carriages, Harness, Dogs, Poultry, &c., for Sale, are respectfully solicited to take advantage of this opportunity, and are requested to forward particulars to the Repository, STEPHEN'S-GREEN, on or before Monday, the 6th June, for insertion in Catalogue.
DANIEL PALLIN, Auctioneer.

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HEAPY,
By Melbourne, out of Susan, by Ellis.
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STEPHEN'S-GREEN,
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Persons about to Assure are invited to examine the peculiar features of this Society.
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Suitable for Quill and Metallic Pens of every description, and especially adapted for GOLD PENS, and for writing upon Parchments.
The objects sought in the manufacture of this INK have been—
1st—The greatest possible degree of fluidity.
2d—Intensity and permanency of colour.
3d—The absence of all sedimentary and corrosive matter.
In these particulars the Proprietors apprehend that this Ink will be found greatly to excel most, if not all, others.

THE ROYAL SHAVING CREAM,
AS USED BY
*His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Devonshire, &c.*
G. O. & Co. beg to say that they have now ready for sale a batch of the above, of unusual excellence. Sold in pots, 1s. and 2s. each.
The following is a proof of the esteem in which this preparation is held by his Excellency:—
Castle, 24th February, 1852.
MESSRS. GEO. OLDHAM & Co.—Will you be good enough to send, for his Excellency's use, Twelve 2s. Pots of your excellent Shaving Cream, as usual.
O. R. G. CHRISTOPHER.

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AROMATIC TOILET VINEGAR.
A refreshing and invigorating preparation, for sponging the surface of the body, &c., particularly recommended in cases of local or general debility, and in febrile affections. Its grateful odour, combined with the antiseptic and disinfectant qualities of the vinegar, admirably adapt it for daily use at the Toilet. Used as directed it will be found to soften the skin, and to allay the irritation arising from sunburn, (unbroken) chilblains, the stinging of insects, &c. The Perfumed Toilet Vinegar may also be advantageously employed to relieve sick and nervous headache, and as a wash to correct the unpleasantness communicated to the breath by decayed teeth, &c.
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VICTIMS to INDIGESTION, Nervousness, Physical Debility, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Disease of the Chest, Lungs, and Throat, and all who desire to restore and establish their health with speed, certainty, and economy, should immediately use these wonderful Pills. They strike at the root of disease, purify the blood, and strengthen and invigorate the entire system.
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BEWLEY and EVANS' Compound Fluid Extract or Cortical Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla. Sold in quarter pints, 3s 6d; half-pints, 6s; pints, 11s; and quarts, 21s.
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B. and E.'s Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla and Dandelion. Price 3s 6d, 6s, and 11s.
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FRED LEWIS'S HONEY SOAP is equal to any foreign article—inferior to none.
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Especial care has been taken to select Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors of the purest quality, and on the most moderate terms, such as cannot fail to insure universal satisfaction.
April 29, 1859.

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NOTWITHSTANDING the considerable advance in Wholesale Prices, we continue to sell our BEST BLACK TEA, at 3s. 8d. per lb.
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This Tea possesses a delicious flavour, and is QUITE EQUAL to the finest ever imported.
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Observe the Charge for Sewing, compared with some houses.

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*VARNISHES,*
*BLACKING,*
*SPONGES,*
*CHAMOIS AND STABLE REQUISITES,*
*in Dublin.*
JOHN KENDELLEN,
19, *NASSAU-STREET.*

PAINTS READY MIXED FOR USE,
MIXED PAINTS,
Warranted to Dry in a few Hours,
Prepared and Sold by
W. ELLWOOD,
*DRUGGIST,*
146, *GREAT BRITAIN-STREET,*
(*Within One Door of North Great George's-street.*)
W. E. begs to draw the attention of his Friends in the town and country to his beautiful BRIGHT PAINTS, mixed with Varnish; they dry very quickly with a fine Polish. To be had of any shade or colour.
☞ The above packed in Tin vessels for the Country.
Paint Brushes of all kinds, from the best Makers.

IRISH MADE *versus* IMPORTED MANURES.
DUBLIN MANURE COMPANY.
*CHEMICAL WORKS,*
7TH LOCK, ROYAL CANAL.
JOSEPH WONFOR, F.C.S.L., MANAGER.
POTATO MANURE, A GREAT PREVENTIVE FROM DISEASE.
BLOOD MANURE.
GENUINE SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
IMPROVED CONCENTRATED URATE.
SULPHURIC ACID.
Also a quantity of pure Coal Soot, Agricultural Salt, Nitrate of Soda, &c., &c. Further information and testimonials, free, on application to the
OFFICE, 20, USHER'S-QUAY.
D. JOHN WATERS, Secretary.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.
If you want GENERAL IRONMONGERY, GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE IRONS, BRUSHES, GARDEN and EDGE TOOLS, &c., &c., try
E. EGGINTON,
Late Fitzhenry and Co.'s,
160, CAPEL-STREET.

BATES'S REAL IRISH RAZOR,
Manufactured and Sold only by him
At No. 62, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET, Dublin,
Only Two Shillings each, and upwards, according to mounting and finish, all possessing the same fine temper and superior steel. They cannot be excelled by any foreign article at any price. Their character is well known for durability of edge and smooth shaving. A single trial is solicited. A variety of fine Strops for keeping Razors up to a fine edge.
P.S.—Razors properly Sharpened so as to give satisfaction, and Cutlery neatly Repaired.
☞ Observe the sign of the Large Razor, No. 62, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET. No Second Price.

A. FLETCHER,
10, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Has just received several Cases of
SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,
Bread Plates and Knives,
*BRITANNIA TEA AND COFFE POTS,*
Plated Cruet Frames,
Forks, Spoons, &c.
DISH COVERS, BRONZE URNS,
SWING KETTLES, JAPANNED TRAYS,
BRONZE AND BERLIN FENDERS,
STEEL FIRE-IRONS, &c., &c.
Parties furnishing will find the above a desirable Stock to select from.
A. FLETCHER'S *Wine Freezer,* for four or six Bottles, is worthy of Special Notice.

LONDON BRONZED TEA URNS,
ELECTRO-PLATED CAKE BASKETS,
Salvers, Cruet Frames, &c.,
Bronzed and Berlin Iron Fenders and Fire-Irons.
The Newest Patterns in the above articles will be found at
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO'S,
34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET.
Parties furnishing are invited to examine the Stock and Prices of our
HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY,
Comprising every description of Cooking Utensil,
Britannia Metal Block Tin Dish Covers,
Warranted Table Cutlery,
Moderateur Lamps, in China and Bronze;
Papier Mache and Japanned Trays,
Britannia Metal Tea Pots,
Goddard's Patent Open Fire and Close Fire Kitchen Ranges,
Baths in variety, Toilet Ware, &c.
JOSHUA EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.
Always on hand a large variety of Glass and Ormolu Gas Lustres, and every description of Gas Fittings suited to Public Buildings, Shops, Private Residences, &c.
AGENTS FOR
MILNER'S WROUGHT IRON FIREPROOF AND SAFES.
Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Gentlemen's Mansions, Towns, &c.

BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY AT REDUCED PRICES.
T. HENSHAW AND CO.,
5, CHRIST-CHURCH-PLACE AND
81, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN,
Are now supplied with a most extensive assortment of Grates, Ranges, Water Pipes and Gutters, Sash Weights, Locks, Hinges, Skylights, and Chimney Pieces. With a large Stock of every other description of Goods in the Building and Furnishing Ironmongery Trade.
Builders are invited to inspect the Stock and compare prices previous to purchasing.
April 27th, 1859.

FORSTER'S PATENT NATURAL STONE WATER FILTERS
Are the best Filterers in use; invaluable for Hospitals, Public Institutions, Schools, or Yachts. They may be fixed in the ordinary water barrel or in cisterns to hold from fifteen to thirty gallons.
JOHN MAGUIRE,
*IRISH AGENT,*
10, DAWSON-STREET, DUBLIN.

GENERAL JACOBS RIFLES, &c.—The true pattern of these wonderful weapons can be had only of
GEORGE H. DAW,
GUNMAKER, &c.,
57, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
To whom the late General intrusted all his valuable Inventions and Improvements, as well as the manufacture of his Rifles and Revolvers.
Plain double (various sizes) from £15 0s., and upwards.
Do. single do. " 4 10 do.
GUN FACTORY ESTABLISHED 1783.

FRENCH MODERATEUR LAMPS.
CHINA HALL,
19, DAWSON-STREET.
THOMAS WEST
Begs to call attention to his present Stock of
FRENCH MODERATEUR LAMPS,
which comprises the newest designs and lowest prices.
French Colza Oil at the lowest market price of the day.

BEVERLY SMYTH,
FURNITURE VAN,
FLOAT, SPRING CART,
PIANOFORTE VAN PROPRIETOR,
*SOUTH ANNE-STREET.*

BROWN, Brothers', PATENT PORTABLE SUSPENSORY and other CHAIRS.
Patent Cambridge Couch, patent Canteen Field Bed, patent Livingstone Couch and Chair, all of Wrought Iron, adapted for home or foreign use, and also for invalids. Catalogues free.—165, Piccadilly, London.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS,
6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.
J. J. BYRNE respectfully solicits the favour of a visit from parties about to Furnish, or change Residence, in the expectancy that *the established reputation for the Manufacture* of good sound work, combined with taste, along with a moderate scale of Prices, will induce them to leave their orders for execution. He feels warranted in directing attention to his present elegant stock, comprising every requisite in Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, Marqueterie, and Buhl-work, for the Drawing-room, Library, Boudoir, Parlour and Bed-room, as well as every new material in Curtain fabrics, direct from the most eminent manufacturers, including Damasks, Chintzes, Silks, Brocatelles, Reps, Muslins, &c.
*** Good Pure Mattresses, unequalled in price or value.

W. COLLINS AND CO.'S CELEBRATED
SPRING MATTRESS, 25s.—
WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY,
29, ANNE-STREET, GRAFTON-STREET.
BEDDING, BEDSTEAD, AND BLANKET WAREHOUSE.
CONTRACTORS WITH INSTITUTIONS.

ROYAL CIRCUS
FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY, HIRE, and STORAGE ROOMS.
DRAWING-ROOM,
PARLOUR,
BED CHAMBER,
DRESSING-ROOM,
HALL, and
KITCHEN FURNITURE
for SALE—Terms, Cash, or approved Bills—or HIRED in any quantity, and for any length of time.
Furniture for Hire is especially suited to the
MILITARY and the PUBLIC
Removing from Town to Summer and Bathing Residences.
AUCTIONS,
VALUATIONS,
and FUNERALS,
conducted by the Proprietors of those Extensive Warerooms.
YOUNG AND GROVES,
Nos. 11 AND 12, BACHELOR'S-WALK,
extending to
Nos. 10, 11, AND 12, LOTTS,
and
45, 46, AND 47, GREAT STRAND-STREET,
the commodious Stores in connection with this Establishment, where
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
(to any amount),
CARRIAGES, and
MISCELLANEOUS EFFECTS,
may be stored by the Month or Year, and Cash advanced on same.
Storekeeper constantly in charge.

BURKE'S GREAT ROOMS,
No. 13, *UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.*
IMPORTANT TO PERSONS FURNISHING.
For Private Sale, at the above Rooms, a variety of first-class NEW and SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE comprising every article suitable for Parlour, Drawing-rooms Study, Bedchamber, &c.
Also a large Assortment of superior
*CARPETS AND HEARTH RUGS.*
Every description of Property received for immediate or deferred Sale.
CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, CARS, GIGS, HARNESS, &c., *Sold on Commission.*
Auctions and Valuations respectfully solicited, and punctually attended to in all parts of Ireland.
☞ Funerals fully supplied.
JOHN BURKE,
*AUCTIONEER AND VALUATOR,*
13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

PATENT FAUCET JOINT METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
Whilst excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction, and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedsteads.

## Miscellaneous.

KIRBY, FRUITERER,
13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
KILLESTER GARDENS,
FRUITERER TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF LEINSTER.

GREEN FRUIT.
Home Grapes,
Oranges and Lemons.

DRIED FRUITS.
Layer Raisins, Whole, Half, and Quarter Boxes,
Elemo Figs, ½ and 1-16 Boxes,
French Plums, in Fancy Cartoons,
Taflat Dates,
French Prunes, 6d. per lb.,
Jordan Almonds,
Valencia Almonds,
Bitter Almonds,
Normandy Pippins in Baskets,

CRYSTALIZED FRUITS.
Green Gage Plums,
Apricots,
Figs,
Pears,
Cherries,
Maribles,
Chonois,
Lemon Rings,
Orange and Lemon Chips,
Citron, Orange, and Lemon Peels,
Ginger Lumps,

BOUQUETS.
Angelica,
East India Ginger, 1s. 6d per jar.

BOTTLED FRUITS IN SYRUP.
Apricots,
Green Gages,
Cherries,
Pine Apples.

FRUITS IN BRANDY.
Cherries,
Green Gages,
Apricots,
Peaches.

BOTTLED FRUITS FOR COOKING.
Raspberries, 1s 6d per bottle,
Cherries, 1s 6d ditto,
Currants, 1s 6d ditto,
Green Gages, 1s 6d ditto,
Damsons, 1s 6d ditto.

NUTS.
Grenoble Walnuts,
Black Spanish Nuts,
Massini Nuts,
Brazil Nuts,
Pecan Nuts, 1s. per lb.

PICKLES, SAUCES, &c.
Mixed,
Chowchow,
Piccalilla,
Girkins,
West India,
French Capers,
French Olives,
Green Peas in Cannister, 1. 6d. per Cannister,
Harvey's Sauce,
Tomata Sauce,
Mushroom Catsup.
Fine Lucca Oil,
Scotch Marmalade.

SUNDRIES.
Calves-foot Jelly, Quart and Pint Bottles,
Biscuits in variety,
Liqueures, Home and Foreign,
Asparagus,
Rhubarb, Mushrooms,
Green Peas, Cucumbers,
New Potatoes.

*Goods Packed and forwarded to all parts of the Country.*

## Dress.

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING
*MRS. HAINE, 25, WESTMORELAND-STREET,*
In announcing the receipt of her PARIS FASHIONS for this Month in
MILLINERY, TRIMMED CRINOLINES, TAPE, BELGIAN CHIP BONNETS, &c.,
begs to say that her Stock will be found to comprise some of the newest and most *récherche* Styles of the Season, and at Prices most moderate.

THE DRESS MAKING
is as hitherto personally superintended by Mrs. HAINE, and she trusts, from her great practical experience, combining moderate charges, punctuality, and giving
THE LATEST FASHIONS,
to receive a continuance of that kind patronage she has been so long favoured with.

☞ WAREROOMS, 25, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

B. O'CONNOR, MERCHANT TAILOR
13, WELLINGTON-QUAY,
DUBLIN,
Begs to acquain the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland that he continues to give general satisfaction to those Gentlemen who favour him with their patronage, and, confident of his superior abilities as a Practical Tailor, invites a trial, having at all times a superior Assortment of the best
WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS AND DOESKINS
To select from.
SUMMER GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
Gentlemen about to form Rifle Corps, or Artillery Companies, in Maritime Towns, are informed that the UNIFORM and EQUIPMENTS determined upon for general adoption may be obtained in any quantity, with great despatch, moderation in price, and general excellence, on application to KOHLER and PHILLIPS, 7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, of whom also may be had ARMS, obtained according to the regulations of the War Office, intended to secure a perfect uniformity of guage.
A REGISTER will be kept at 7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, Dublin, of Districts now forming Corps, and Officers and Non-commissioned Officers on half-pay, desiring to give this national movement the benefit of their experience by joining the same, are requested to forward their names to the above Firm.

30, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.
B. HYAM'S
SUMMER TWEED SUITS, from One Material, 31s. 6d. to 40s.
HYAM'S
SUMMER ANGOLA SUITS, from One Material, 40s. to 60s.
HYAM'S
SUMMER SHEPHERD CHECK SUITS, from One Material, 50s. to 63s.
HYAM'S
SUMMER FANCY DEERSKIN SUITS, from One Material, 40s. to 70s.
Made from the Choicest Materials, and adapted for Undress purposes, Shooting and Fishing recreations.

*THE ORDER DEPARTMENT.*
*Parties who prefer having their articles made to order, will find, on inspection, that B. HYAM has an ample stock in every class of goods, consisting of the most fashionable productions of the Continental, English, Irish, and Scotch Looms, which Materials, in wear and colour, may be safely depended upon.*
*These comprise Black, Coloured, and Mixture Cloths, Black Oxford, and Cambridge Double and Single Milled Doeskins, Deerskins, Viennas, Cross Ribs, Angolas, and Clerical Tweeds. The proprietor has also an immense choice in Stock of New Styles in Trouserings and Vestings for Summer, with an assortment of 6-4 Coatings for making entire Suits from one material, such as no other Establishment has ever exhibited.*
*The Measuring, Cutting, and production of the Bespoke Articles are under the* superintendence *of a gentleman of twenty years' experience, distinguished for his sound judgment, good taste, and practical ability in the Fit, Design, and Manufacture of Attire for all ages. Customers are at liberty to return any Article ordered, if not produced to their entire satisfaction.*

SUMMER CLOTHING FOR THE YOUNG.
All who would dress their children fashionably, becomingly, and cheaply, will do well to make their purchases from B. HYAM'S Extensive and varied Stock, which comprises every description of Juvenile Attire, the celebrated Belt Dress Suits, at 9s. 6d. and 15s. 6d.; also the new Grecian Suits, at 15s. 6d. and 20s., so much in demand last season, are now ready for selection in new styles and materials.

T. CORBETT,
*MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,*
Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his Workmanship and the excellence of his Fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated.
T. CORBETT,
14, DUKE-STREET.

## Miscellaneous.

TO THE MILITARY, NAVY, AND PUBLIC GENERALLY.
NOTICE OF IMPORTANCE.
Geneva and English Watches, Carriage and other Portable Clocks accurately Repaired, Cleaned, and properly Timed, with care and dispatch on the Premises.
N.B. Gold and Silver Horizontal or Verge Watches and Clocks, which are regarded as Family Relics, can be made as New and Perfect Time-Keepers, by re-arranging them and fitting in New Patent Lever Escapements, on Improved and Scientific Principles. *Terms Moderate.*
Commands forwarded to the
OLD ESTABLISHED WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTORY,
16, *ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN,* A.D. 1818,
will be respectfully attended to by the Proprietor,
WILLIAM BRODRICK.

THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER,
SUPPLEMENT TO "THE IRISH TIMES,"
is now published *every* SATURDAY.
SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN "THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER."
For Two Lines or under, ... ... ... 6d. each.
For every additional line ... ... ... 3d.
In Advertisements in manuscript the probable length and charge may be estimated by counting the number of words and allowing *nine* words to a line.
The guaranteed circulation of "THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER" will be over Ten Thousand copies each publication.
Three or more consecutive insertions of an advertisement in the IRISH TIMES will entitle Advertisers to an Insertion *gratis* in
THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER;
and as the IRISH TIMES publishes both Morning and Evening Editions, they will thus secure their appearing before the Public Seven times in the week, with a total circulation of over Fifteen Thousand copies per week.
Permanent Advertisers in the IRISH TIMES will have their Advertisements inserted gratis every week in THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER.
SCALE OF DISCOUNT
ALLOWED ON ADVERTISEMENTS REPEATED WEEKLY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | per cent. on | 5 insertions. |
| 12½ | „ on | 10 „ |
| 25 | „ on | 25 „ |
| 40 | „ on | 52 „ |

The largest proportion of the WEEKLY ADVERTISER will not be again collected, and the Public will thus have an opportunity of perusing Advertisements at their leisure, which they would otherwise be unable to do were they distributed on Saturday, and called for on Monday morning.
The circulation of the WEEKLY ADVERTISER will not be confined to Dublin, but two thousand copies will be sent off every morning of publication to all the Clubs, Hotels, and Officers' Messes, &c. throughout Ireland, and two thousand more, being all that will be collected, will be transmitted to the country on Monday, to all the Boards of Guardians, principal Magistrates, Deputy Lieutenants, and others likely to benefit Advertisers, which with the large country circulation of THE IRISH TIMES, will give a more extensive, extended, and efficient circulation than that of any other Paper published in Ireland.

NEW DAILY PAPER.
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, JUNE 8TH, THE IRISH TIMES WILL BE A
*DAILY PAPER.*
The First Edition will be published at Two o'Clock, and the Evening Edition at Five o'Clock.
Subscriptions to the IRISH TIMES for either
MID-DAY OR EVENING PUBLICATION,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| STAMPED: | | |
| Yearly ... ... ... | ... £2 | 15 0 |
| Half-Yearly ... ... | ... 1 | 7 6 |
| Quarterly ... ... | ... 0 | 14 0 |
| UNSTAMPED: | | |
| Yearly ... ... ... | ... £1 | 15 0 |
| Half yearly ... ... | ... 0 | 17 6 |
| Quarterly ... ... | ... 0 | 9 0 |
| SINGLE COPY. | | |
| Unstamped ... ... | ... 0 | 0 2 |
| Stamped ... ... ... | ... 0 | 0 3 |

In consequence of the great success that has already attended the IRISH TIMES, the Proprietor has been induced to establish it as a Daily Paper, to enable the Conservative members of the community to enjoy a first class Daily Paper, at a far cheaper rate than was ever yet published in Ireland.

TO SERVANTS WANTING SITUATIONS.
Advertisements for Servants in want of Situations, are inserted in the IRISH TIMES for 6d. each.


PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

| | Mon. | Tues. | Wed | Thurs | Frid. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 per Cent. Consols..... | 91¾ | 91½ | 92⅜ | 91½ | 91¾ | 90½ |
| Ditto Account..... | 91¾ | 91½ | 92½ | 91½ | 91¾ | 90½ |
| 3 per Cent. Stock..... | | | | | | |
| New 3 per Cent. Stock.... | 91¾ | 91½ | 92 | 91½ | 91½ | 90½ |
| Ditto Account..... | 91¾ | 91½ | 92½ | 91 | 91¾ | 90½ |
| Bank Stock..... | 241½ | | | | | 240 |

DUBLIN DAILY STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JUNE 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| GOVERNMENT FUNDS. | |
| 3 per Cents. for account, 9th June ... ... | 91¾ |
| Ditto for new account, 8th July ... ... ... | 91¾ |
| New Three per Cent Stock ... ... ... | 92¾ |
| Ditto for New Account, 9th June ... ... | 91¾ |
| Ditto for account, 8th July ... ... ... | 91¾ |
| JOINT STOCK BANKS. | |
| Hibernian Bank ... ... ... ... | 83½ |
| National Bank ... ... ... ... | 54 |
| STEAM. | |
| City of Dublin Steam Packet Company of 50l. ... | 40½ x d |
| Dublin and Liverpool Steam-ship Building, 50l. ... | 52½ |
| MINES. | |
| Mining Cmpany of Ireland ... ... ... | 13¾ |
| RAILWAYS. | |
| Dublin and Wicklow ... ... ... ... | 4¾ |
| Great Southern and Western ... ... ... | 105 104¾ |
| Midland Great Western and Royal Canal ... | 51½ |
| Midland Great Western and Royal Canal Half Shares ... ... ... ... ... | 25¾ |
| Waterford and Limerick ... ... ... ... | 21 |
| PREFERENCE SHARES. | |
| Dublin and Wicklow, 6 per cent. perpetual ... | 11¾ |

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the Stockbrokers' offices close at three o'clock.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.
Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

| | |
|---|---|
| France, Italy, and Switzerland ... | One and Six p.m., daily. |
| Belgium, Holland, and Germany... | Six p.m., daily. |
| Cape of Good Hope... ... ... | Six p.m., June 5. |
| Spain and Portugal... ... ... | One p.m., June 6. |
| America (New York), Canada, by Canadian Packet ... ... ... | Six p.m., June 7. |
| Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres ... ... ... | One p.m., June 8. |
| India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Marseilles ... ... ... | Six p.m., June 9. |
| America (New York) and Bahamas) Australia and New Zealand, India (Bombay), *via* Southampton. ... | Six p.m., June 10. |
| America (New York), ... ... | One p.m., June 13. |
| Canada by Canadian Packet ... | Six p.m., June 14. |
| West Indies and Pacific, Spain and Portugal ... ... ... ... | One p.m., June 16. |
| America (Boston and Bermuda), Australia, and New Zealand, *via* Marseilles, India (Bombay), *via* Marseilles ... ... ... | Six p.m., June 17. |
| India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Southampton ... ... ... | One p.m., June 19. |
| America (New York), Canada, by Canadian packet ... ... ... | Six p.m., June 21. |
| West Coast of Africa (Ll) ... ... | Six p.m., June 23. |
| America (New York), (Ll.) ... ... | Six p.m., June 24. |
| Spain and Portugal, India (Bombay) *via* Southampton ... ... ... | One p.m., June 26. |
| India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Marseilles ... ... ... | One p.m., June 26. |
| America (New York), Canada by Canadian packet ... ... ... | One p.m., June 28. |

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian Packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.


*THE IRISH TIMES* is published before Six o'clock, a.m., on each Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning; and an Evening Edition, having the very latest News, is Published at Five, p.m., of the same days, with either of which Subscribers will be regularly supplied; as also with a Bulletin (gratis) on every important occasion, containing the latest Intelligence.

*TO CORRESPONDENTS.*
*No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.*
*Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages to insure prompt Insertion, must be properly authenticated, and paid for, at the rate of 1s. for every such announcement.*

The Irish Times.
*DUBLIN: SATURDAY, JUNE 4.*


In a recent article, we ventured to assert that the facilities given, in the way of nomination to voluntary curacies,—very probably from pious or benevolent motives—have led to a depreciation of even the narrow stipend of the Curate. The market, in fact, has become overstocked, there is a glut of applicants for every vacancy, and the natural result of an excessive supply takes place. Graduates merge into Priests and Priests they must continue. If the death of an incumbent deprive them of the position of a stipendiary curate of £50 a-year, for such curacies do exist, what are they to do? They cannot dig and are ashamed to beg. The avenues of promotion are closed against them, for we suppose they have no Episcopal relative or friend who has livings in his gift. Anxious to do good, sick at heart when deprived of a profession which they love, they must consent to any terms a Rector pleases to impose. There is a shoal of young men forming bright anticipations and entertaining brilliant hopes, annually sent out of college, all for the sake of the golden future, eager to enter the Church by undertaking to perform the duties of a curate for the sake of the "Nomination." The fact is known, but not so clear are the workings of the system.

A curate, suppose, (merely for illustration sake), has worked for many years in a laborious parish for the usual pay. He finds himself with a wife and children in expensive times, and endeavours to add to his means by becoming a visiting tutor or secretary to a religious society, or controversial lecturer. The wear and tear of conflicting occupations affect him, and he procures help in the shape of a voluntary assistant. At long-last he is promoted to a living, and finds in his new church another curate who had lived for many years in the parish, had married and brought up sons there, a man very likely endeared to the people by ties of friendship or affection. Our new Rector, however, freed from some of his occupations, determines to undertake the whole duties of the parish, or to place a friend of his own in the position of his curate. In either case the former curate is thrown upon the world without provision or occupation. No benvolent man has founded an hospital for curates out of place. The death of his Rector instead of bringing him promotion, has deprived him of his all. Should parishioners, as they have often done, entreat the rector and retain him, this act alone is looked upon as flat rebellion and a popular invasion of private right. He wanders forth to find food and raiment as he may.

But on departing from his old Church, our new rector left an assistant Curate behind him, and one would think *he* should obtain the post vacated by the promotion of his senior. He was either fit for the place or not, if not fit, why were his gratuitous or poorly remunerated services retained at all? If fit, why is he not promoted as the rule instead of the exception? Experience proves that these volunteers do not move in the line of spiritual preferment. A stranger to the church and people is placed over his head. His voluntary services may perhaps be generously accepted, and the congregation, if liberal, may subscribe for a Christmas present. But if he ask for a stipend, the rector has only to look down the list of Candidate Bachelors in the College Calender to find twenty who will gladly take the place for the sake of a "nomination."

Now, there appears to be a simple and practicable place for obviating evils so detrimental to the character and efficiency of the Church. If our Bishops would determine to ordain no man without a bona fide cure, giving up the practice of ordaining on mere complimentary nominations altogether. This, in a little time, would lessen the number of unemployed curates, and elevate the position of the rest. Next, we would suggest, that the lowest salary given to any curate should be £75 per year. In no case, except in those very few parishes where Sunday duty alone is required, should the salary sink below this. Otherwise, there will always be a class of curates whose position is shamefully beneath the nature of the employment, and what is necessary for maintaining a decent appearance in society.

But salaries are likely enough to remain at the minimum if left to the decision of an individual. We would, therefore, propose a gradation in the payment of curates proportioned to the value of the living—say that the lowest salary should be £75. Then when the living is of the value of £300, the curate should receive £100, and for all livings above the amount of £400 a-year, one-fourth of the surplus should be added to the curates stipend. If a rector's clear income, for instance, be £600 a-year, the curate should receive £150. Of course, if two curates were necessary, each should receive £100 a-year. A graduated scale of this kind might readily be formed, and if it were honestly carried out, would remove much of the scandal at present attached to the anamolous dirtribution of church revenues.

Whenever an alteration of any existing position depends entirely upon liberality, equity, moral feeling, or indefinite ends of action, it is long before any change can be effected. Self-interest or vested right, presses down with a crushing power not only against reformation but against reformers. Ages, sometimes pass slowly away before a remedy can be introduced for an acknowledged evil. The anomalies which unhappily prevail, regarding the distribution of church patronage and stipend, strike every lover of the establishment with a feeling akin to indignation. Almost from the first introduction of Christianity, dates the institution of Benefices, and spiritual dignities became the reward of political subserviency. Benefices have become the property of private individuals, and who attempts to correct abuses in the matter of their disposal is anathema and maranatha. But church patronage is not a freehold, for it is conditional. The rights of the patron are subordinate to the interests of the church, and the latter must not be sacrificed to the former. The question, like every other legislative question relating to public interests, will yet become one of right, not of expediency, and the time is approaching when a patron's right will remain entire, but subject to those regulations which may be best adapted to the ends for which churches are established. Meanwhile, something should be done for those who work hard and zealously, hoping against hope even to the end. It is not becoming a Christian nation to reverse that early Christian precept, "They who preach the Gospel should live by it."

In another column will be found a report of the meeting of solicitors, held yesterday, on the subject of the society's appointment to the Solicitorship of Inland Revenue. The Government will feel, we are sure, that the temperate and well-founded remonstrance of this influential body is one entitled to the utmost consideration. We observe that the *Evening Mail* takes exception to some of the statements made by the *Daily Express* as to the circumstances under which Mr. Mark A. Saurin obtained the office in question. His father, it seems, was not Attorney-General at the time, having ceased to hold that office eight years before. The law which empowered gentlemen who were not admitted solicitors or attorneys to act as solicitors of Revenue Boards, was passed "more than a year" before Mr. M. A. Saurin's appointment, and his predecessor was not a solicitor but an English barrister.

We do not see that these corrections alter the real features of the case. Ex-Attorney Generals, if their party be in power, have generally influence enough to push their sons on in life, and a year is little time enough to allow to intervene between laying the train and applying the match. As to the third point, namely, that Mr. Saurin's predecessor was a barrister, although the law limiting the office to solicitors, was then in force; it only shews that a very flagrant abuse existed at that time, which Mr. Saurin's father used his influence, not to abolish but to perpetuate. We are sorry that our contemporary can produce no better defence for the conduct of Mr. ex-Attorney-General Saurin.

*(From the Times of Yesterday.)*

Among the combatants in the Italian war no one seems more entitled to the Victoria Cross than Victor Emmanuel himself. We are not now speaking of his higher qualities as a general, but simply of his brilliant valour as a soldier. He has displayed conspicuous courage in the presence of the enemy. Considering his position, and the evils which would be entailed on his country were he to meet with a soldier's death in the field, he may be said to have pushed courage to the verge of rashess. An excess of valour is, however, a fault which men readily pardon, the more especially when a king is the hero. As to the fact there can be no doubt—the three armies contain no braver man than Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia. The other two Emperors who are his competitors in the race for military glory must approve themselves stout and true soldiers if they would not see the palm of superior valour awarded to the Sardinian King. Wherever the fight is thickest and the fire hottest, there Victor Emmanuel is to be found. On Tuesday, at the battle of Palestro, he pushed forward in person into the midst of the combatants, and would not be persuaded to retire into a safer position. The Zouave soldiers—no incompetent judges of military daring—endeavoured in vain to restrain him; he could not understand the propriety of retreat. Even if this reckless exposure of his own life is not a quality much to be commended in a General, at least it will win for him the rough sympathies and ready obedience of the camp. The soldier will cheerfully follow the chief who leads him on. Troops would be ashamed to fall back when they see their General, and that General a crowned King, in advance. The Sardinian army, however, have shown themselves worthy of the chivalrous guidance of their King. To them belong the honours of Montebello. The action of the Sardinian cavalry during that affair seems to have decided at a most critical moment the fortunes of the day. On this more recent occasion of Palestro it was the Fourth Division of the Sardinian Army, commanded by the King in person, which inflicted so decisive a check upon the enemy. Attacked by 25,000 Austrians, and supported only by a Regiment of Zouaves, this Division of the Sardinian Army not only retained its position, but defeated the enemy with great slaughter. The victory was more decisive than that of Montebello. This time the Austrians can scarcely say that, "having accomplished their purpose," they retired because they wished to retire. It was to them an important object to hinder the junction of the Sardinians with Canrobert, and in this they entirely failed. They were fairly, defeated, leaving numerous prisoners and guns in the hands of the enemy. This victory was won, we repeat it, by the Sardinians, with their King at their head. Our only regret must be that such victories are not won without a heavy payment in blood. The Sardinian army has hitherto borne the brunt of the war, and however noble and chivalrous, can but ill afford to endure the losses which such contests involve. The hopes of Italy rests on the banners of the Sardinian King. Were his army destroyed, it would matter but little to the Italian race which Emperor conquered in the long run. Unless there be a national Italian army forthcoming, with an Italian chief at its head, respected for his military virtues, the ultimate end of Italy will be small indeed. All true well-wishers to Italy for her own sake look with the deepest anxiety to the fate of the Sardinian army and the fortunes of the Sardinian King.

## Fashionable Intelligence.

HER MAJESTY, &c.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Frederick William left Buckingham Palace at 10 minutes before one o'clock yesterday afternoon, on her return to Paris.

Her Majesty accompanied her Royal Highness on board the Victoria and Albert.

On Thursday Mr Fores had the honour of submitting for inspection of Her Majesty and the Prince Consort a life size portrait of the General Commanding-in-chief, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, painted by Mr. John Lucas.

The Queen will hold a Privy Council on Monday next at Buckingham Palace.

THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—We are authorised to state that the health of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent is steadily and satisfactorily improving.

The Duke of Atholl has arrived at the St. George's Hotel.

The Earl of Donoughmore arrived in London yesterday from Portsmouth.

Sir Augustus and Lady Elizabeth Clifford are detained at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, by the serious illness of their second daughter, Miss Fanny Clifford,

The Earl and Countess of Mayo, family and suite, arrived in town yesterday from Hayes, *en route* for London.

Viscount and Viscountess Doneraile arrived in town on Wednesday evening, and left yesterday for Claridge's Hotel, Brook-street, London.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—Wednesday morning the marriage of Lady Chatterton, widow of the late Sir William Chatterton, with Captain Heneage Dering, nephew of Sir Edward Cholmondeley Dering, Bart., of Surrenden Dering, Ashford, Kent was solemnised by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester, at St. George's, Hanover-square, in the presence of a distinguished circle of the nobility. In the afternoon the happy pair left London for the seat of Miss Bodell, Epping. The bridal presents were costly and very numerous.

Viscount and Viscountess Boyne have arrived in Belgrave-square from Brancepeth Castle, Durham.

VICEREGAL COURT.

Their Excellencies entertained the following at dinner on Wednesday evening:—General and Hon. Mrs. Cunyngham, and Capt. Lambton; Hon. Colonel Maxwell, M.P.; General and Mrs. Larcom, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Gerrard; Lady O'Donnell and Miss O'Hara, Colonel Mauleverer, C.B.; Major and Mrs. Hortal, Colonel Pakenham, Mr. and Mrs. Holder, Major Dillon, Col. the Hon. C. and Mrs. Lindsay, Miss Heustin, Miss Noakes. Captain M'Pherson, Colonel Doyle, Major Dillon, Major Achuly, Mr. Hozier, A. E. Sayer, L.L.D.; Captain Grant, Major Hamilton, A.D.C., in waiting.

Sir John and Lady Carden have arrived at Kingstown on board the schooner yacht, Vanderer, from Templemore Priory.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal (the Princess Frederick William) left England on Thursday morning for Prussia, the ceremony throughout being conducted perfectly private.

The Bricklayers' Arms Station of the South-Eastern Railway was chosen as the point of exit from London, and it is almost needless to say that under the direction of Mr. Smiles, the secretary of the company, and of Mr. Knight, the superintendent, the arrangements were perfect.

Her Majesty the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Prince Consort, H.R.H. Princess Alice, and other members of the royal family arrived at the Bricklayers' Arms Station at one o'clock, accompanied by their Excellencies, the Count and Countess of Bernstoff, and the secretary and attaches to the Legation. They were received by the Hon. Mr. Byng, the chairman, Mr. C. W. Eborall, the general manager of the company, Mr. J. P. Knight, the superintendent, Mr. Cudworth, the locomotive superintendent, Mr. Ashcroft, the resident engineer, and Mr. R. B. Noden, the goods manager.

Her Majesty and suit were conducted to the company's royal carriage, in which they proceeded to Gravesend, from which port the Princess Frederick William left for Prussia, after an affectionate farewell from her royal parents.

There was no corporate display at Gravesend, but the mayor and corporation attended in their private capacity.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort returned to town shortly after three o'clock.

The police arrangements were under the direction of Mr. Superintendent Bramford, of the M division.

ARRIVAL OF SIR JOHN ACTON IN CARLOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Since the return of Sir John Acton for this borough by the liberal electors, his arrival here has been daily expected; but the state of his health, which prevented his being present at the election, also prevented him from personally returning thanks to his supporters, until Thursday evening, when he arrived here by the eight p.m. train. The reception given to Sir John Acton, (who is, as you are aware, an English Roman Catholic gentleman) by the immense crowd of persons who awaited his arrival at the railway terminus was most enthusiastic. On making his appearance on the platform, he was loudly cheered by the crowd, who conducted him to the Royal Arms Hotel, amidst a regular forest of green boughs. On arriving at the hotel, he briefly returned thanks for the great honour conferred upon him, and expressed a hope that he would long continue to be connected with the county, and that he would have an opportunity of addressing them at greater length before leaving the town, as he was then unable to do so, he felt so fatigued after the journey. Although the number of persons assembled was very large, I am happy to state that everything passed off in a very peaceable and orderly manner.

CROTON OIL IN THE DRY MURRIAN OF CATTLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS.

SIR—I would feel obliged by your permitting me to use the columns of *The Dublin Medical Press* as the medium for calling attention to the use of croton oil (*oleum crotonis Tiglii*) in the disease amongst cattle but too well known through the country as the dry murrain. It is not my intention to go into the pathology of this complaint, on which, indeed, I regret to say, the books on the diseases of cattle, so far as I have seen them, throw very little light; for even the latest compilation which I have met—Mr. A. Corrigan's, Curator of the Royal Dublin Society's Agricultural Museum, "Modern Agriculture"—and which, I presume, contains a summary of the most recent investigations of the various illnesses to which beasts are liable, does not enter into any novelties with regard to the nature of this disease. I will merely say that the prominent symptom of dry murrain is violent constipation of the bowels, and that all cases of bad constipation, from whatever cause they may proceed, are called by the same name. The usual remedies employed are large doses of salts, either Epsom or Glauber, linseed oil, &c., with warm mashes; but notwithstanding the quantities in which those remedies are employed, the disease but too frequently proves fatal. At the time I lived in the county of Kilkenny, a respectable farmer residing near me, Mr. John Walton, was in the habit of treating his neighbours cattle for all kinds of medical and surgical diseases, and that with a degree of intelligence seldom met with amongst cattle doctors. He was not above receiving a hint, and having consulted me about the difficulties which he had encountered in his endeavours to cure the dry murrain, I suggested to him the use of the croton oil, the administration of which he at once commenced under my directions. I at first advised him to try it in doses of ten drops in a pint of linseed oil, and this quantity was afterwards increased to twenty or thirty drops, the quantity of linseed oil being reduced to half a pint. The croton oil, being a very powerful medicine, was seldom used until the milder remedies had failed, but it is essential that the disease should not be permitted to go too far before it be tried. Its administration was attended with the best effects, and many cases, otherwise hopeless, were in a few hours relieved. In some instances a second dose was required, and it need scarcely be added that occasional cases proved fatal; but, on the whole, I have no hesitation in most strongly recommending it as an invaluable remedy in the dry murrain. It is, of course, essentially necessary that the crotin oil should be pure.

CHARLES E. BAGOT, M.D.

Castlemount Mall, May 28, 1859.

## The Army.

*(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)*

MILITARY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JUNE 3.

97th Foot.—Major General G. F. Morris, C.B., to be Colonel vice Lieut. General Proctor, deceased.

2nd Life Guards.—Cornet and Adjutant Robert Reid to have the rank of Lieut.; Cornet Thomas Leyland, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Marshall, promoted.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Henry Bulkely, Gent., to be Cornet, vice M'Adam, promoted.

2nd Dragoons.—Cornet R. A. Herbert, has been permitted to return from the Service by the sale of his commission.

5th Light Dragoons—Troop Sergeant-Major Griffith, to be Quartermaster, vice Abbey, who reverts to half-pay as Capt. of the Land Transport Corps.

7th Light Dragoons—Cornet Hon. A. W. E. M. Herbert, to Lieut., by purchase, vice Bulkeley, promoted.

Military Train—Captain Thomas E. Greene, from the 82nd Foot, to be Captain, vice Pallisser, who exchanges.

Royal Artillery—Captain and Brevet-Major Robert Talbot, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Montresor, deceased. Second Captain Oliver R. Stokes, to be Captain, vice Talbot.

6th Foot—Alfred Teevan, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Nowland, promoted. William Harrison, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Roworth, promoted.

7th—Captain H. S. Gochrane, V.C., to be Captain, vice Twemlow, who exchanges. George Brookmeans, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Flood, promoted.

8th—William Albert Bridge, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Page, promoted.

12th—Captain Bullen, from the 28th Foot, to be Captain, vice Martin, who exchanged.

15th—Lieut. H. W. R. de Coehlogon to be Captain, by purchase, vice Tyler promoted.

16th—Captain G. H. Twemlon, from the 7th Foot, to be Captain, vice Cochrane who exchanges.

Christopher Samuel Bailey, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Walker, who retires.

19th—George Archibald Wordes, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Viscoll promoted.

20th—Quarter-Master Smyth, from the 29th Foot, to be Quarter-Master, vice Aylett who exchanges.

22nd—Ensign Robert H. Dillon to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Pelliser who retires; James Allen Park, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Vivian promoted.

23rd—Ensign James Clayton, to be Adjutant, vice Gregory who resigned the Adjutancy only.

26th—Captain Mildmay, from half pay of the 16th Foot, to be Captain, vice-Wallace, appointed Adjutant of a Depot Battalion; Lieutenant W. S. Lockhart, to be Captain by purchase, vice-Midmay, who retires; Ensign J. P. Fawks, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Lockhart promoted; Ensign F. C. Storey to be Lieutenant, vice Hall promoted; George Doughworth, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice-Fawks promoted.

29th—Frederick Charles Ruxton, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Shadwell, promoted; William Graham Arnold, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cochrane, promoted; Quartermaster Aylette, from th 20th Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice Smyth, who exchanges.

32nd—Cornelius F. Clery, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Charlton, who retires; Hugh W. M. Cathcart, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Clery, promoted.

35th—Lieut. J. O. Vandeleur, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Harris, who retires.

38th—Captain D. W. Martin, from the 12th Foot, to be Captain, vice Dickens, who exchanges.

39th—Ensign J. B. Corballis, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Smith, who retires.

44th—Ensign Henry W. Heane, to be Lieut. by purchase, ice Kendall, promoted.

51st.—Henry Montague Frenchard, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Cobb, promoted; George Beverley Bird, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Bavuston, appointed to the 55th.

52nd.—Vesey E. Knox, Gent., to be Engign, vice Wilberforce, promoted in the 57th; Captain Crawford, from half-pay of the 52nd to be Captain, vice Graves, promoted to an unattached Company; Lieut. Cox, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Crawford, who retires.

58th—Captain Rundle, late 40th, to be Captain, vice Tombrelli, who retire on half-pay.

63rd—Cornet Pegus, from half-pay, Land Transport Corps, to be Ensign, vice Stark, appointed Quartermaster.

School of Musketry—Hythe—Hugh Dawson Hill, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Pegu.

64th—Ensign Henry Davis, to be Lieutenant, vice Hudson, promoted to 15th Foot.

69th—Ensign Henry Charles H. George, to be Lieutenant, vice Marcon, promoted in 12th Foot.

70th—Ensign Herbert J. Hill to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice H. Wright, whose promotion by purchase has been cancelled.

74th—Edward Augustus Windsor, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Pary promoted to 77th.

77th—Ensign Reginald Hoskins, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hill, who retires.

80th—Lieutenant Frederick B. N. Crawford, to be Captain, vice Borrowes, promoted.

82nd—Captain Edward M. Pallisor, from Military Train, to be Captain, vice-Green who exchanges.

86th—Lieutenant Duncan Stewart, to be Adjutant, vice-Dartnell promoted to an unattached Company.

Rifle Brigade—Captain Simpson from half-pay, to be Capt., vice-Buller, who exchanges; Lieutenant Palmer Whalley to be Captain by purchase, vice-Sampson who retires; Lieut. R. E. Stewart Harrington, to be Captain by purchase, vice-Lindsay who retires; Lieutenant G. C. Lane, to be Captain by purchase, vice-Robertson who retires; Ensign F. Markham, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice-Whalley promoted; Ensign W. R. Arburnott, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Harrington; Ensign J. F. M. Winterseale, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Lane promoted; George John Fitzroy Smith, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Lane Fox promoted in Grenadier Guards.

Canadian Rifles—Thomas Henry Silvyn Donovan, gent. to be Ensign, vice Jackson, whose appointment has been cancel led.

St. Helena Regiment—Thomas England, gent., to be Ensign vice Hewson, promoted

Commissariat—The undermentioned officers

# LATEST NEWS.

"IRISH TIMES" OFFICE,
Saturday Morning.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

A letter from Rome in the *Des Debats*, states that Piedmont has recognised the Nealtrae City of the Pontifical States, but demands from the Pope what guarantee he can give, that the Austrians shall not make Romagna a basis of operations, but does not bind herself, in case the war should render a movement in Venetia necessary, not to cause a *corps d'armee* to cross from the other side of the Po, but only in event of imperative necessity, and merely as a mode of passage.

The Austrian Bulletin of Montebello, attempted to depreciate the French artillery.

The *Journal des Debats* thinks this was intended to tranquilize the Austrian Army, which is not provided with long rangers, and proceeds to show that the new Rifle Cannon afford means of rendering untenable the great fortresses possessed by Austria, which have hitherto been deemed impregnable. Instead of wasting time in making regular approaches, it will be necessary to select a number of positions behind which a certain number of Rifled Cannon might be placed invisible, and sheltered from the enemy's fire, and from which the shells directed, not against the ramparts but against the interior of the place, would soon render it untenable. 10 Batteries of Artillery firing 20 shots an hour would throw into the place during the night, at only 8 hours, 9,600 incendiary projectiles, which would cause frightful losses. It was nearly this method which succeeded so well at Sweabourg, where, however, the Allies had no Rifled Cannon, and where 20 steam gunboats destroyed with their shells one of the largest arsenals of Prussia without themselves being touched by one of the thousands of shot which were fired at them from the enemy's batteries.

The *Times* has received the following official intelligence:—

VERONA, THURSDAY.—General Urban, who arrived on the 1st at Varese without meeting resistance, has levied war contributions on the city, and reinstated the legal authorities.

FURTHER DEFEATS OF THE AUSTRIANS.
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TURIN, JUNE 2.—This morning the Austrians advanced from Bobbio towards the French outposts, but retired after a slight fight. This movement was made to conceal the retreat of the Austrians, who had begun to evacuate Bobbio, carrying with them about 1,000 wounded.

Garibaldi has surprised and defeated the Austrians at Varese, and the town is again free.

TURIN, JUNE 8.—The Austrians have withdrawn to the eastern bank of the Po, and have abandoned Torre Berelli and the neighbouring country.

Garibaldi re-entered Como yesterday evening at 11 o'clock.

FRENCH ARMAMENTS.

The Emperor has given orders for the construction of sixty flat-bottomed boats for service in landing troops on an enemy's coast from ships of war. Twenty-two additional battalions of Foot Chasseurs are to be organised on the plan of the original Chasseurs de Vincennes.

THE BATTLE OF PALESTRO.

TURIN, JULY 1ST.—The victory gained yesterday, the 31st, has been followed by a second victorious combat which took place at six o'clock in the evening, at Palestro, which the enemy endeavoured to re-enter, but was repulsed again by the division of Cialdini, composed of the Zouaves and Piedmontese cavalry. The King pressed forward when the fight was most furious, the Zouaves vainly trying to restrain him. Yesterday the Austrians attacked the Sardinian van-guard at Sesto-Calende; the fight lasted two hours. Our troops crossed the Ticino in pursuit after the enemy. A numerous Austrian corps d'armee appeared before Varese. Garibaldi ordered the National Guard not to resist, and fell back on Lago Maggiore. An attack was attempted by our troops against Laveno on the Lake Maggiore, but without success.

FIGHTING AT VERONA.

VERONA, JUNE (via Vienna).—The enemy has attacked the vanguard of the 7th corps d'armee, but their further advance was stopped by the corps d'armee under the command of General Zobel. There was a great number of wounded.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, JUNE 2.—The following is an official message from Milan, June 2d:—"Varese was yesterday occupanded and taken by General Urban, who delivered up the town again to the legal authorities."

ADVANCE OF THE ALLIES.

The *Globe* says that the latest movements of the French and Sardinians appear to indicate an advance of the Allies' left and centre on Milan. As soon as the corps of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers evacuated Casteggio, Montebello, and Voghera, on Monday, the Austrians again entered these towns.

FLIGHT OF THE AUSTRIANS FROM SONDRIO.

The Sub-Governor of Sondrio has fled with gendarmes, and the public treasure to the Tyrol. Sardinian officials fill the public offices in Sondrio.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE FRENCH.

The *Moniteur of the Army* says that the French army has been reinforced within a few days by 12,000 veteran soldiers, who have served in Algeria and the Crimea.

GARIBALDI'S MOVEMENTS.

BERNE, JUNE 1.—General Garibaldi himself, or a strong detachment of his force, has left Como, and arrived in the afternoon of the 30th before Laveno, a fortified town on the Lago Maggiore. He commenced an immediate attack upon the town, and maintained it during the whole night. Yesterday morning Garibaldi's troops withdrew, but resumed in the evening the attack, which lasted the whole night.

BERNE, TUESDAY, MAY 31.—According to advices from Coire a battalion of Tyrolese Chasseurs has passed the frontiers of the Tyrol near Nanders for Italy. 4,000 Austrians are expected in the principality of Lichtenstein. Nothing has been heard of Garibaldi.

DUKE OF PARMA IN SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, JUNE 2 (via France.)—The Duke of Parma as arrived in Switzerland, *via* the Tyrol, with a numerous suite.

NAPLES.

*La Presse* of Paris says that the uncertainty which prevails as to what course the government of Naples will pursue induces the Cabinets of France and England to act with great circumspection. The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* takes it for granted that the new King of Naples is in the hands of the Austrians.

The *Times* correspondent telegraphs, Tuesday evening, that during the morning the remains of the late King were carried, with great ceremony and military display, from the Palace to the church, and were to be interred on Wednesday. Naples is tranquil; everything *statue qu*.

SPECIAL MISSION TO NAPLES.

The *Daily News* says:—"The Hon Henry Elliott left London on Tuesday, charged with a special mission to the Court of Naples. Mr. Elliot is Minister at Copenhagen, but being in England, Lord Malmesbury selected him for the mission."

THE PRUSSIAN LOAN.

BERLIN, WEDNESDAY.—A Government announcement has been made this day, stating the conditions under which the officially ordered new Prussian loan at 5 per cent. is to be issued. The issue is to be made in coupons of from 50 to 1,000 thalers, the payment of the interest to be half-yearly, and the redemption of the debt to commence from 1863 by the payment of one per cent. per annum. No reduction of the interest to take place before 1870. The subscription to be received from the 6th to the 11th June. In case the subscription should exceed 30 million thalers, those above 250 thalers are to be proportionally allotted. On subscription a deposit of 10 per cent. must be made; by the 8th July, 30 per cent.; by the 27th August, 25 per cent.; and by the 8th October, 30 per cent. For this 95 per cent. subscribers will receive 100 per cent. nominal value, bearing 5 per cent. interest from July 1st, 1856.

The *National Gazette* of Berlin protests against the war excitement in Germany, and says it is not influencee by patriotism, but in reality due to the jealousies and intrigues of some of the petty states, actuated by ill-will towards Prussia.

A letter from Rome, in the *Constitutionel*, says, that the French Engineers have re-commenced the works of Civita Vecchia.

EXPLOSION ON BOARD A TROOP SHIP.

The troop ship Eastern Monarch, from Karrachee to Gravesend, with 11 officers, 3 ladies, and 450 men, women, and children on board, touched at Spithead at 1.30 this morning. About 3.30 a terific explosion took place in the after-part of the ship, which was instantly enveloped in flames. Captain Morris commenced removing the people on board to a number of small crafts anchored near. Some men-of-war boats ordered speedy assistance. In one hour from the first alarm every one who could be found was got out of the ship, and as the last boat was leaving she burst forth into a body of flames, and the masts fell over the sides. The loss of life is believed to be small, chiefly children. Had the ship continued her course up channel instead of calling at Spithead for provisions, the loss of life must have been fearful. Spontaneous combustion is believed to have taken place amongst a large quantity of saltpetre stowed in the hold.

## *FUNDS, MARKETS, &c.*

LONDON MONEY MARKET—FRIDAY, JUNE 3.

Consols opened at 93¼ to ⅜, declined to 93 and ¼ sellers, and are now 93⅛ to ¼ for the 7th June account, and 93 to ⅛ for the 8th July account. There is very little doing, and dealers more disposed to sell. Shares are particularly inactive, and prices are without material change. Canadians dull. French are quite idle.

NOON PRICES—Consols for money, 93 11/16; Consols for Account, 93¾; New Threes, 92 11/16; 92; Caledonian, 76⅞; Great Western, 53½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 88; London and North Western, 89¾; Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire, 84½; Midland Stock, 97½; South Eastern, 64½; York, Newcastle and Berwick, 86½.

ONE P.M. PRICES—Consols for Money, 93⅛; Consols for Account, 93¼; New Threes, 91½ 92¼.

TWO P.M. PRICES.—Consols for Money, 92½ 93⅛; Consols for Account, 92½ 93⅛; New Threes, 91½ 92½.

CLOSING PRICES.—Consols for Money, 93⅛; Consols for Account, 93⅛; New Threes, 91½ 92⅛.

CITY, THURSDAY EVENING.—Funds have fallen about ¼ per cent, owing to the realization. Heaviness also prevailed in other departments of the Stock Exchange. In Railway Share Market, the decline varies from ⅛ to ½.

FUNDS AND SHARES—LONDON, JUNE, 1859.

Amberg, Nottingham and Eastern Junction 5½-⅜; Caledonians 76-7; Eastern counties 54⅛; East Lancashire 85-6 Edinburgh and Glasgow 71-3; Great Northern 99½; Great Northern A. 79-81; Great Western 53½; Great Western of Canada 14½; Great Western of Canada New; Great Southern and Western 104-6; Lancashire and Yorkshire 87½-⅜; London and North Western 89¼-⅜; London and South Western 88-9; Leeds Northern 44-5; Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire 34⅛-⅜; Midland 96¾ 7: North British 63⅜-½; York and North Midland 70½-1: Consols have been weak all day and have declined about ⅛ per cent. They opened 93⅛-⅜, advanced to 92⅝, buyers declined to 92⅜ to ½, and closed 92⅝ to 93 for the 7th June, and 92⅜ to ½ for 7th July. Shares have been very inactive all day, but have declined in prices, a fall of nearly one per cent has been established. Canadians steady.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, MAY 3.—Supplies moderate of foreign wheat, small of oats and barley. Weather muggy, but dry. Attendance of buyers small. Monday prices obtained where sales are made. Trade is very limited. Usborne's Report—Weather most favourable for growing crop. A quiet market, with little or no change from Monday in any grain. No floating cargoes on sale off the coast.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY, JUNE 3.—We have a fair attendance at market this morning, and there is some inquiry for wheat: but holders are unwilling to make the concession demanded by buyers, which is about 3d. per cental on the prices of last Tuesday. Flour is dull, and rather easier to buy. Indian corn slow, and must be quoted 6d. per quarter cheaper. Oats and oatmeal move off rather slowly.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, FRIDAY, JUNE 3.—Sugar—The market has been inanimate: rather lower prices have been accepted for the inferior descriptions, but at the close a somewhat firmer tone is apparent. Coffee—Export qualities are inquired for, but the market being bare of supplies, the business is confined to Clara, of which 420 bags have been sold at 45s. to 49s. per cwt. Rice continues very quiet, and the rates are limited in extent, buyers and sellers having alike shown little inclination to separate. Tea—Good demand for Black, Irish leaf, and fine Congou, at full rates. Common Congou has been taken to a fair extent, at 15d.; but the firmness of holders checks business. No change to notice in other descriptions, and prices unchanged. Saltpetre continues very steady, and supplies have been taken off as offered, at full rates. Seed market continues to be freely supplied; the demand, however, has been only moderate. Hemp, no business in sound Manilla to notice, and prices unaltered. Tallow very flat, and business has been small at 57s. per cwt. both for P. Y. and C. and South American.

MANCHESTER, TRADE REPORT, FRIDAY, JUNE 3.—Yarns and goods suitable for the Eastern market, are still in good demand, and have gained ¼ since Friday last. Other goods are steady in price. Continental yarns are dull, but there is perhaps, a little more enquiry for them than of late.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET, FRIDAY, JUNE 3.—Fine fresh wheat firmly maintains last week's rates; other articles 1s. per quarter lower, with but little doing. In barley, no change. Beans, 1s. lower.

CORN BUTTER MARKET, FRIDAY—Firsts, 102s.; Seconds. 100s.; Thirds, 89s.; Fourths, 81s.; Fifths, 66s.; Sixths, 00s. Over 2,200 firkins at market.

WIND AND WEATHER REPORT.

Belfast, E.N.E., fine; Londonderry, N. by E., fine; Enniskillen, N. by E., fine; Coleraine, N.E., fine; Armagh, S.E., gloomy; Newry, S.E., fine; Dundalk, S.E., fine; Portadown, N.E., dull; Dungannon, N. W., dull; Cork, N.N.E., dull; Queenstown, S., N.E.. rain; Waterford, S.W., dull; Kingstown, N.N.E., dull.

## THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR EVENING EDITION OF THURSDAY.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS THURSDAY.—The *Moniteur* of this morning contain the following telegram:—

TURIN WEDNESDAY EVENING.—"At seven o'clock this morning General Niel entered Novara after a slight encounter with the Austrian outposts. The whole of Valteline is in insurrection."

VERCELLI, JUNE 1.—The following are some fresh details of the affair at Palestro:—

The Piedmontese army after having repulsed the enemy along his whole front was on its right wing for a moment outflanked by the Austrians, who threatened the bridge of boats over the Sesia over which General Canrobert was to affect a junction with the King.

The Emperor then despatched the 3rd Regiment of Zouaves, who, unsupported by any artillery, rushed upon the enemy's battery, planted on the further side of a deep canal, bayoneting or hurling into the water the companies posted on our side of the canal for the defence of the battery, and taking two pieces of cannon and 500 prisoners. The Zouaves lost 1 officer and 120 privates killed, and 300 wounded, amongst whom were 10 officers.

The *Moniteur* also publishes the official notification of the Blockade of Venice.

TURIN, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1ST.—At seven o'clock this morning General Neil entered Novarra, attacking the Austrian outposts, who, after a short encounter, took to flight precipitately. The Emperor arrived at five o'clock in the evening, amid the acclamations of the people. The Austrians have endeavoured to cross the Po at Bassignans, but the inhabitants opposed their passage, firing upon them and destroying an Austrian barque. The Vallentine is in insurrection, and the town of Sondrio has proclaimed Victor Emanuel.

It is stated in the same official journal (*La Patrie*) of last night, that the Government of Naples has prohibited the exportation of sulphur.

CONCENTRATION OF FRENCH MOVEMENTS.

VERCELLI, JUNE 1.—The correspondent of the *Constitutionel* writing from the above place says a decisive battle is imminent; the French forces are concentrating at Casale, Valentzg, and Vercilli.

VIENNA, MAY 30TH.—The *Times'* correspondent says that a marked improvement on change has taken place since the publicity of the official report of the battle of Montebello. The change on London has fallen 3 per cent.

GARIBALDI'S MOVEMENTS.

The *Times* has received the following despatch:—

VIENNA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 2.—Garibaldi has been driven back from Soadrio to the mountains. General Urban's trops are pursuing him. The only issue open now to Garibaldi is Stelbio. The above is official. Count Clain's army Corps are ready at Milan Biroscia, &c.

MILAN, MAY 30.—An Official Proclamation has been published against agitators and the dissemination of disquieting reports.

PARIS, THURSDAY, 2 JUNE.—The Signor Antonio has arrived here from Naples for the purpose of notifying to the French Government the accession of Francis II. to the throne of Naples. It is asserted he will also go to London and Brussels for the purpose of making a similar announcement to the Courts of these Cities.

THE LATE VICTORY.
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TURIN, JUNE 1.—The official Piedmontese Gazette, publishing the order of the day, says as follows concerning the fight of yesterday:—The enemy, in greater force than ourselves, vigorously attacked our right, in order to hinder our junction with General Canrobert. The 4th Division, under Cialdini, behaved incomparable. The conduct of the Zouaves contributed considerbly to the victory. An Austrian General, and several other of the enemy's officers were killed. The Emperor has visited the field, and congratulated the army on the advantageous result of the day.

AUSTRIA.

VENICE, MAY 30.—Modesta Marcello has tendered his resignation.

VERONA, MAY 30.—The ringing of bells on the approach of the enemy, and even information given to the enemy about the movements of the Austrian troops have been prohibited, and will be punished most severely.

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, THURSDAY, JUNE 2.—The Ship Kangaroo, from New York, on 21st ult., arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning. She brings 100 cabin, and 196 steerage passengers, and 720,026 dols. in specie. Landed 55 passengers, and proceeded for Liverpool at 4-45.

The Steamer, City of Baltimore, hence, passed Cape Race, on the 19th. Steamer Vigo, hence, arrived at New York on the 20th; and Steamer Tagalebilli from Liverpool, on 21st. News unimportant.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET a little easier—Cotton. The market has been buoyant under the favourable foreign news, and holders have advanced their prices 1 to 2 cent. per pound The advice has checked business. Provisions unsettled. Breadstuffs depressed. Coffee has been more active. Flour and Meal, the enquiry for Western Canal Flour is very limited, and with fair arrivals and less favourable news from Europe. Speculative holders are disposed to realise and to do so have submitted to a decline of 20 to 40 cent. per barrel. Grain—the Wheat martket is lower and inactive. Millers hold off. Sales 2,000 bushels. Barley inactive and nominal at 64s. to 75 cent. Oats lower and in limited demand. Rye dull. Corn lower and closes dull. Hemp Manilla continues in active request with further sales, 2,000 bales at 6¾ to 7 cents. per pound, 6 months. Iron—Scotch Pig more request at steady prices. Hides found moderately active. Molasses continues in active demand for immediate consumption, and there is also more enquiry for Export at very irregular rates. Receipts are fair but are not sufficient to meet the pressing wants of the trade. Ashes without change.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Herald* states that the address in answer to Her Majesty's speech will be moved in the House of Lords by the Earl of Powis.

The Queen, Prince Consort, and several others of the Royal Family will proceed to Gravesend to-day, to take leave of the Princess Frederick William, who starts for the Continent at that port.

The Superior Ecclesiastical Council of the Evangelical Church of Prussia has addressed a circular to all the consistories directing the Ministers to add to the ordinary service of prayer for the preservation of the peace of Prussia and Germany.

The health of the Duchess of Kent is improving somewhat. Sir John Lawrence will be presented with the Freedom of the City in a gold box. Mr. Alderman Cubitt has given notice of a motion for presenting the Freedom of the City to the Earl of Elgin.

LONDON, THURSDAY, JUNE 2.—The Bank has reduced its rate of discount one-half per cent.

MAIL NEWS.

The ship Ocean Queen has arrived at Southampton with New York mails to 21st. India and China mails.

The Indus has arrived at Southampton with heavy portion of the above mails. She left Alexandria, May 19th; Malta, 23rd; and Gibraltar 28th. H.M.'s steam yacht Osborne was was leave Gibraltar on the 28th, with the Prince of Wales for England, touching at Cadiz and Lisbon.

Captain Goodall, R.E., has committed suicide, by taking poison under temporary insanity at Gibraltar.

## MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

DAILY NEWS City article.—The funds opened this morning at a fresh advance after attaining an extreme rise of ⅜ to ½. 2d. per cent. consols relapsed in the afternoon, but the closing quotations were ¼ 4d. to ⅜ 8d. per cent. above those of yesterday. In all other departments of the Stock Exchange the tendency of prices was again upward. In the discount market transactions take place in the best bills below 3 per cent. The applications at the bank have ceased. The minimum rate at that establishment is expected to be lowered to-morrow to 3½ per cent. There were no bullion operations at the bank. About half of the £86,000 in Russian gold which arrived yesterday was sold to-day for exportation.

*(From the Times.)*

A feeling of certainty that the Bank of England will to-morrow make a reduction of 1 per cent. in their rate of discount, coupled with an undiminished demand for Stock on the public, caused the English Funds to open this morning at a fresh improvement of ¼ per cent., and although a slight relapse occurred in the afternoon; the final prices again exhibited great firmness. The intelligence of the battle of Palestra did pot contribute to the upward movement, notwithstanding the war, there is more buoyancy at the Vienna Bourse than any other German city, and Stocks and Shares have lately been largely bought. It is stated that the prospectus of a company will be issued in a few days for laying two telegraphic cables from Cornwall to Canada direct, and that the proposed capital will be £500,000. Large purchases of Engineering horses are alleged to be in progress for the French army—on contract is said has just been entered into for £1,500, and many thousands are required.

## *FUNDS, MARKETS, &c.*

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 2.

OPENING PRICES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Consols for Money | ... | ... | 93⅛ ⅜ |
| Ditto for Account | ... | ... | 93⅛ ¼ |
| New Threes | ... | ... | 92⅛ ⅜ |

NOON PRICES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Consols for Money | ... | ... | 93⅛ 92⅝ ¾ |
| Ditto for Account | ... | ... | 93⅛ ¾ |
| New Threes | ... | ... | 92⅛ 92⅝ ½ |

2.15 P.M., PRICES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Consols for Money | ... | ... | 93⅛ ⅝ |
| Ditto for Account | ... | ... | 93⅛ ⅝ |
| New Threes | ... | ... | 92⅛ ⅝ |

CLOSING PRICES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Consols for Money | ... | ... | 93⅛ ⅜ |
| Ditto for Account | ... | ... | 93⅛ ⅜ |
| New Threes | ... | ... | 92⅛ ½ |
| Bank Stock | ... | ... | 220 2 |

Consols opened weak at 93⅛, declining to sellers at 93⅛. Money stock has not been in so much demand, and few sales in next account caused weakness in the shares. There has been but a limited business. Markets weak at a decline of ⅛ per cent. from last night's rates.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET, JUNE 2.—Only mob supply of each kind of fat upon here to-day, and generally speaking the demand ruled inactive at last Monday's quotations. Beef, 3s. to 4s. 6d. Mutton, 3s. 4d. to 5s. Lambs, 5s. to 6s. Veal, 3s. 8d. to 5s. Pork, 3s. to 4s. 2d. per 8 lbs., &c. Beasts, 906. Foreign, 70. Calves, 300. Foreign, 170. Cows, 132. Pigs, 295s. Sheep, 6,751. Lambs. 412.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, THURSDAY, JUNE 2.—Sugar rather more disposition to buy, and generally less willing sellers. 453 hhds. and 10 tierces Barbadoes chiefly sold. Yellow, 45s. to 44s. 6d. 1,500 boxes Havannah mostly taken out; about 200 boxes sold at 29s. 6d. to 42s. 6d; for yellow, 44s. 6d. to 46s. 6d. Coffee—Public sales, so far, has gone steadily. Tea quiet, but firm: common Congou, 15d. Rice—3,570 bags Bengal, all sold principally 6d cheaper; low middling Ballam at 8s. 6d. to 9s. Saltpetre firm. Tallow steady; spot and June, 54s. 6d.; July alone, 55s.; August and September 55s 6d.; buyers October, 55s. 6d.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, JUNE 2.—No. 1, 48s. 3d. to 48s. 6d.; mixed Nos. warrants, 48s. 3d. to 48s. 6d.; mixed Nos. makers' iron, 48s. 3d. to 48s. 6d.; No. 3, 47s. to 47s. 3d. Market steady.

CORK CORN MARKET, JUNE 2.—White wheat, 28s. 6d.; red, 25s. 6d. to 26s. 6d.; barley, 18s. 6d. to 14s.; oats, 13s. to 15s. 6d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, TUESDAY, JUNE 2.—Firsts, 102s.; seconds, 101s.; thirds, 89s.; fourths, 81s.; fifths, 66s.; 2,200 firkins in market.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, TUESDAY, JUNE 2.—Market steady and sales probably about 10,000 or more. No Imports, previously 8,711 bales.

SHIPPING NEWS.

BELFAST, JUNE 2.—Helena, from Memel.

QUEENSTOWN, THURSDAY, JUNE 2.—Arrived—Forest Queen, Smyrna; Inverna S., Bristol; Stralsund, Odessa and Falmouth; Sarah Ellen, Rio Grande. Off—Ellen Sales, Bombay. Liverpool short of provisions. City of Manchester, from Belfast, arrived at 12-25.

WIND AND WEATHER, MAY 31.

ENGLISH.—Liverpool, N.E., fine; Dover, E., moderate; Deal, N., cloudy; Chatham, N.E., moderate and cloudy; London, N., dull; Manchester, N.E.,; Birmingham, N.E. dull; Wolverhampton, N.N.E., fine; Lancaster. S. fine; Kendal, N., fine; Sheffield, N.E., dull; Wakefield, N.E., fine; Stockton, N. dull; Darlington, E.N.E., dull; Middlesboro, N., rain.

IRISH.—Belfast, N.E., fresh, gloomy; Lurgan, N.E., dull Newry, N.E., fine; Dundalk, E., very fine; Derry, W., dull; Coleraine, N.E., fine; Enniskillen, S.E., fine; Waterford, N., fine; Cork, N.N.E., fine; Queenstown, E., fresh fine; Limerick, W., wet: Kingstown, N.E., dull: Valentia N., light breeze fine: Bray, N.E.; Wicklow, N.E., dull.

SCOTCH.—Castle Douglas, W., fine; Dumfries, N.E., dull; Gatehouse, S.E., fine; Girvan, N.E., dull; Glasgow, N., dull; Greenock, E. fine; Irvine, N.W., dull; Paisley, E., dull; Port Glasgow, N.W., dull; Stranraer, E., showery; Troon, E., all fine.

DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE—THURSDAY, JUNE 2.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Three per Cent. Consols | ... | ... | 92⅛ ⅜ |
| Ditto for Account, 9th June | ... | ... | 92⅛ ⅜ |
| Ditto for account, 8th July | ... | ... | 92⅛ ½ |
| New Three Per Cent., Stock, | ... | ... | 92 92⅛ |
| Ditto for Account, 9th June, | ... | ... | 92 92⅛ |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hibernian Bank | ... | ... | 33½ |
| Carysfort Mining Company (Limited) | ... | ... | ⅛ ¼ |
| Mining Company of Ireland | ... | ... | 18½ ⅝ |

RAILWAY SHARES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Great Southern and Western, | ... | ... | 105 |
| Midland Great Western and Royal Canal | ... | ... | 51½ |
| Ditto Half Shares, | ... | ... | 25½ |

PREFERENCE SHARES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dublin and Wicklow, six per cent. perpetual, | ... | | 11½ |
| Dundalk and Enniskillen, five per cent. perpetual | | | 9 |
| Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perp. | ... | | 97 |
| Waterford and Limerick, four per cent. redeemable | | | 10½ |

# Foreign Intelligence.

## THE SEAT OF WAR.

*(From the Special Correspondent of the Morning Post.)*

TURIN, MAY 28.—This morning the city was in commotion by the news that Garibaldi was in Como, which city was illuminated last night. The following is the despatch which came by way of Switzerland, and was forwarded by the new Royal Commissary, Count Visconti Vinosta from Varese:—"General Garibaldi occupied the position of St. Fermo. He has lost many officers killed and wounded. His men continued the attack, penetrating into Como. The city is illuminated and rejoicing. The enemy is still at Camerlata."

The railway has been broken up beyond Camerlata, and the telegraph wires from Colico to Lecco and in the Valteline have been cut. The Austrians are about 6,000 strong at Camerlata—certainly not in sufficient force to keep Garibaldi in check, as the Milanese are flocking to him in crowds, some armed others receiving the arms which Garibaldi had brought with him. He is now in a position to keep his ground for some days; and, as I hear this morning there has been a general move in advance all along the line, especially on the left, he is on the point of being supported by the division of General Cialdini, with the other two divisions close up with the first. General Gyulai remains where he was yesterday. It is almost certain before you receive this that an affair of importance will have taken place, as he surely will not allow the Sardinians to get behind him with the French so near him on his left. At present the Sardinians are drawing upon Milan, and the French are getting nearer to Pavia. Gyulai with the bulk of his army lies between them. The Royal Commissary at Varese has formerly announced the fall of the Austrian Government in the district of Varese, and the acknowledgment of the King of Sardinia, in whose name he will for the future see the powers entrusted to him according to arrangements which will be communicated to the inhabitants. He has issued a spirited proclamation to the inhabitants.

The district of Varese and those near it have always been pre-eminently hostile to the Austrian rule, and the appeal of Garibaldi has been very successful. Two battalions of volunteers have been formed, and many more will be raised shortly; but for such battalions old and good officers are wanted, and from the *Gazette* it would seem that he has lost many. There are some here now of different countries, but who have all seen service, and who can produce good testimonials from their former commanders, who have tried in vain to take service in the Sardinian army. Such men would be of great use at the present moment in organising and drilling these new levies, but it is not very easy to get Garibaldi's head-quarters. The Austrians are said to be at Arona; there are some at Somma and others at Gallarat, but in a little while the road will probably be opened.

In the meantime the formation of a Hungarian legion is projected. Kossuth is expected in Genoa soon where General Klapka has been for some time. Count Teleki was here a few days since, but has, I believe, since joined Garibaldi. Many Hungarians would be sure to join General Klapka, whose defence of Comorn shows what he can do, but means and want of opportunity will prevent numbers from doing so, who would be of infinite service to the cause, and in whom reliance could be placed.

General Zobel's atrocious proclamation is the object of general reprobation. The Italians assure me that its composition is as barbarous as its tenor, and that it is hardly intelligible. It is easy to see that the sword and fire-raising are the alternatives offered to them if they decline betraying their countrymen. A fine is also, of course, a prominent feature.

Kossuth's speech at the London Tavern has been read here with great attention and approbation. They give him credit for having infinitely greater weight and influence in England than he really possesses, and they lay great stress on the fact that until lately he was connected with a Party which was opposed to the present policy of France and Piedmont, and would have preferred to have seen Italy still enslaved rather than owe her freedom to Victor Emmanuel and Napoleon III.—a party whose co-operation Count Cavour indignantly rejected when offered to him on condition of rejecting the French alliance. Some of the Turin papers are of course ready and willing to endorse whatever blame he threw on British selfishness for its supposed indifference to Italy and secret sympathy with Austria; but our neutrality, although the Italians profess to be anxious for it, does not seem to relieve them from the fear which they entertain that, in case of reverse happening to Austria, Great Britain will throw more than her moral influence into the scale against them. As to calmly discussing the question even of the impossibility of such an event as England declaring against them, it is not easy. They are now so excited that they seize upon anything which they think a sign of our intentions with eagerness, and listen with the greatest attention to whatever anyone says or writes, but always with a feeling of distrust in our pacific professions, and with a readiness of belief almost exaggerated in anything that tends to show our supposed partiality for Austria and her cause.

Two squadrons of Lancers, with the regimental band, have come into Turin; they had plenty of rain for two hours before they reached the town, and they were soaked with wet, but the men looked in excellent spirits; every lance had a bouquet on its point, and the officers wore immense nosegays. The regiment is very well mounted indeed, and the horses seem in good condition.

## NOTES ON THE WAR.

*(From the Daily News.)*

Yesterday's *Moniteur* contains the following notification relative to the blockade of the port of Venice and of its outlets.:

DEPARTMENT OF THE MARINE.

It is notified, by these presents, that his Excellency the Minister of the Marine has been informed by Rear Admiral Jurien de la Graviere, commanding the French naval forces in the Adriatic, that on the 18th of May, and from and after the said day, an effective blockade of the port of Venice and its outlets was and is established by the naval forces placed under his command. It is further notified that all the measures authorised by international law and the respective treaties existing between his Majesty the Emperor and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels attempting to violate the same blockade.

Paris, June 1, 1859.

The *Moniteur de l'Armee* states that the number of soldiers on leave of absence previous to the declaration of war with Austria amounted to 132,831, of whom 9,870 are married, and 630 are employed in public offices. The married and employed have been permitted to remain at home. The remainder, on being recalled, hastened to rejoin their regiments, with the exception of 1,954, who were absent when the others marched. 1,000 of these have since presented themselves. Thus the French army has been reinforced within a few days by 120,000 veterans, who have served in Algeria and the Crimea.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* yesterday telegraphed, under date of Wednesday evening, a statement as follows:—"Garibaldi has been driven back from Sondrio into the mountains. General Urban's troops are pursuing him. Count Clam's army-corps is already at Milan, Brescia, &c. The only issue now open to Garibaldi is the Stelvio. The above news is official." The telegrams which we publish this day, indicate a condition of affairs at Sondrio by no means reconcileable with the foregoing "official" account.

A letter from Berne of the 29th ult. states that considerable excitement has been lately caused in Switzerland by an extraordinary proposition put forth by the *Augsburg Gazette*. That journal suggests that Austria should occupy the six south-eastern cantons, in order to secure the defence of Southern Germany and of Austria, by the possession of the strategical line from the Lake of Zurich to the Ticini. "Such a course," says the writer, "would never be allowed; for although the German and the French cantons may be divided in their opinions on certain questions of internal policy, yet they would all be unanimous in taking up arms rather than allow a foreign power to touch a corner of the Swiss soil."

It is worthy of notice that the Italian generals who have prominently distinguished themselves in the present campaign are not natives of Piedmont. Cialdini and Fanti are by birth Modenese.

The action of last Tuesday derives additional interest from the circumstances of its having been fought on the onniversary of a brilliant victory, that of Golta, gained by Charles Albert over immense odds, on the 31st May, 1853.

## EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Inaependance Belge*, writing on the 30th, says—"Scarcely has the war begun, and scarcely has our first victory been gained, when some people wish to see diplomacy intervene, in order to induce the belligerents to lay down their arms. However much this result is to be desired, it is futile to hope that the intervention of Europe will be attended with any success until our troops shall have entered Milan.

"When our victorious arms shall have been carried up to the banks of the Minico, then only will it be possible for England and Germany, in accordance with the respect for treaties which they have proclaimed, to interpose between the combatants, and restore peace. And peace will be established then; or, if not, whichever belligerent opposes its establishment must expect to see the mediating Powers openly take the part of her adversary.

"This opinion is that of all impartial men who move in the diplomatic circles here, and are acquainted with the feelings of the various European Cabinets. They remember, also, and not without uncasiness, the fatal alternative put forward by the Emperor in his proclamation to the French people. 'Austria must either extend her dominion to the Alps, or Italy must be free to the Adriatic.' They compare this declaration, with little satisfaction, to the act of one of the most illustrious commanders under the great king, who, in order to force his soldiers to gain a victory, threw his marshal's baton into the fortification to be captured. When the French troops shall be encamped on the Mincio, it will be necessary to renounce this bold declaration, or prepare for the gigantic effort of a general war."

## LETTER FROM VERCELLI.

A letter from Vercelli, written before the Emperor's head quarters were established here, says:—

"The first thing which I did on alighting at the Hotel des Trois Rois, where about a fortnight ago a party of the Austrian staff had taken up their quarters, was to enter into a conversation with the landlord. He related to me, not in a piteous but in an indifferent tone, that the enemy had pillaged him without mercy; had robbed him of his money, horses, mules, and carriages—in a word, had shorn him like a sheep. Other inhabitants to whom I afterwards spoke, gave a similar account, and confirmed all the facts related in the journals. What astonished me was, the calm and indifferent tone in which these poor people related their lamentable history as though they were not the sufferers in what they related. While I was in my room preparing to go out, I heard the sound of a sharp fire of musketry. I rang the bell, and asked the waiter what the firing was. He coolly replied, 'Oh, Sir, it is not in the street, it is only in the neighbourhood of the town,' and then withdrew, apparently surprised that I should have noticed such a trifle. The fact is that fighting had been going on from an early hour in the morning at a very short distance from Vercelli. I went with a friend, provided like myself with a pass, towards the Sesia. In going along the outer boulevard we saw a number of men cutting down some of the fine chesnuts which ornament that promenade, for the purpose of constructing a bridge. After proceeding for a short distance we found ourselves in presence of two Sardinian sentinels posted at the head of the bridge over the Cervo, and who interdicted our crossing. We showed them our passes, but as they could not understand them they called a corporal. He knew as little about it as the soldiers, but he offered to take us to the officer commanding the post at the other side of the bridge. While crossing the Cervo we met some mules bearing litters on which five wounded Piedmontese were lying. One of them had been hit in the chest by a ball, and was in a dying state. The officer received us with the greatest politeness, but said he could not allow us to go towards the Sesia. He added, 'If you wish to see what is going on, I will take you to the house you see yonder.' We accepted the proposition, and were soon installed in an upper room, where we found a priest, who the ourselves had come there from curiosity. From the window of that room we could distinctly see the Austrians and the Piedmontese, but, to tell the truth, I must say that we arrived just as the fighting had finished. The Austrians were retiring by degrees, and in a very short time not a white uniform was to be seen. The priest was a canon of Vercelli. After giving us some little information about the residence of the Austrians in the place, he asked us if we had seen the celebrated manuscript of St. Eusebius. I confess to my shame that I had never heard of it; but, not to give a canon

The *Sun* on Mr. Roebuck's late speech at Milford Haven, says:—

Never has Mr. Roebuck more resplendently vindicated his high position as a Great Tribune of the English people than by his bold, manly, heroic speech, on Saturday, at Milford Haven. For more than a quarter of a century this loyal Englishman has been conspicuous in the British House of Commons as one of the most thoroughly and staunchly independent among all the 654 national representatives. His courage has often been proved to be indomitable. Misrepresentation, calumny, hard lying, specious insinuations—everything in turn has failed, again and again, to divert him from the pursuit of that straightforward, right-onward course, which he has now for six and twenty years, with a firm, inflexible tread, without ever once swerving by a hair's-breadth to this side or that, followed consistently and pertinaciously. At times—yes! "*many a time and oft*"—he has done good service to his country. When our glorious soldiers before Sebastopol were left by the authorities at the War-office to die like dogs in the very Slough of Despond—he it was that raised a cry of wrath so piercing and commanding that the demon of Routine was for once strangled in its own meshes of red-tape, and at the mere apparition of a committee the residue of a gallant army was saved, at the eleventh hour, from the very jaws of destruction. He it was, at the holding up of whose finger, according to the happy phrase of Dr. Maddyn, in his "Chiefs of Parties," (volume ii. p. 208), Lord John Russell "ran from office and left the Sovereign to find a Cabinet." Mr. Roebuck then did what he has so often, we repeat, done both before and since—good service to his country. For the which, as we all know, his rewards have been very large, and so very numerous. Never yet has this trusty Englishman been summoned to the councils of his Sovereign. He of all men right honourable in his policy, from first to last, has been spitefully and implacably denied what he has earned years and years ago by his noble civism, the title of Right Honourable. He has never taken his seat in any Cabinet—he has never even been enrolled in the outer list of any single Liberal administration. He has never once held office under the crown. He has toiled in his stuff gown at the bar upon the Northern Circuit. He has become a bencher in the Inner Temple. He has gained his silk gown as one of her Majesty's Counsel learned in the law. He has written a text book on the "Colonies of England." He has written a "History of the Whig Ministry of 1830." He has penned many a pungent article in the two great liberal quarterlies the *Edinburgh* and the *Westminster*. And from 1832 up to this year of grace 1859 (with the exception of one brief interval, from 1847 to 1849, during which he was without any seat in the house), he has sat among the Commons of England dis-severed from all parties, inimical to every faction—completely, consistently, uncompromisingly independent. For the whole reason, above all, for that one grand and prominent reason of his independence, John Roebuck, M.P. first for Bath, and afterwards for Sheffield has ever been a man after our own hearts. Often as we have, before now, been compelled to differ from him—we have always respected him, we have always admired and honoured his perfect sincerity, his unflinching resolution, his indomitable perseverance, his plain-speaking, and his thorough earnestness of purpose. He has, during this career of twenty-six years in the House of Commons, often and often been treated with the most desp'cable ingratitude by the Whigs. Perhaps—and though it is a bold thing to say, we do, nevertheless, say it most distinctly, and most deliberately—perhaps no man has ever been treated with such despicable ingratitude by that most ungrateful of all political parties. And in return for this contemptible treatment, he has again and again, and yet again, responded to those evidences of ingratitude by acts on his own part, of superb magnanimity. But Mr. Roebuck has lived at last to witness the arrival, for him, of the Great Day of his Political Vengeance. Often before he might have anticipated, had he so pleased, the actual period of its coming—but he has ever scorned to gratify his own personal, and, under the circumstances, most natural thirst for that revenge by the infliction of the penalty of retribution upon those who have treated him most basely—when he has recognised that he could only so be revenged by the sacrifice of the interests of his country. Those interests have with him been ever predominant over all others—especially and beyond all, over those of his individual ambition. "I look to England," said he, at the close of his memorable speech on Saturday, "I look to England as the great sun of my existence, and to her welfare and the consideration of her well-being I would sacrifice my existence." We believe it. This is no mere idle boasting. The man who uttered those thrilling words has already sacrificed to England the best years of his life without receiving in return any recompense beyond his own high and honourable reputation. Mr. Roebuck has at length been rewarded for all his past and self-abnegation in regard to the Whigs, by witnessing the advent of a crisis when the gratification of his own long-cherished thirst for vengeance is not only compatible with his duty to his country as one of her independent and ultra-Liberal representatives, but is incumbent upon him as an eminent Tribune of the great English people, incumbent upon him as a solemn duty both in the cause of peace and of patriotism. Mr. Roebuck's declaration of opinion on Saturday at Milford is a great fact—particularly coming as it did upon the very eve of the assembling together of the new parliament. Could words be more explicit than those in which Mr. Roebuck, in this time of shilly-shally with almost every one else, marked out the actual situation, and then indicated point-blank the course he himself should follow in the emergency? "We shall be called upon," said he, "in this crisis, probably about the 17th of next month, to decide whether or not the English Parliament will put faith in the present Government, or that which is looming in the future. And what is looming in the future? Is it that which I have seen during my political life, now extending over more than twenty-six years, viz., combined with the most violent professions of public policy, of regard for the public interest, the most intense consideration for private emolument, which is held out for us in exchange for the present Government." As if this were not enough, however, in the way of plain speaking, Mr. Roebuck added immediately afterwards—"We have to choose upon the 7th of June whether we shall have Lord Palmerston or Lord Derby as Prime Minister"—so-and-so and so-and-so will be in such a camp. "And in what camp shall I be? I shall be in the camp of the people of England, and that camp I sincerely believe to be opposed to Lord Palmerston (cheers, and cries of bravo!) Oh there is no 'bravo' in it (a laugh). It is a miserable contingency—it is like the war in Italy—whichever side is uppermost mischief must come" (cheers and laughter). "But," said he, "what am I to do? I am but a poor independent member, and have to choose between one side or the other, and I say that the least mischief may come from not changing the administration, and what is more I believe that I shall succeed in preventing that change." Referring then to the compact said to have been entered into between Cambridge House and Pembroke Lodge. "I know," said Mr. Roebuck, "that peace has been made, but England has been forgotten. The only consideration is that of themselves, but as an independent member my consideration is England, and for England's sake—I say for God's sake—don't choose Lord Palmerston!" That is bold, distinct, most solemn, and perfectly comprehensible adjuration. It will be answered by the avenging voice of many another free and independent representative in the new Parliament. And as Mr. Roebuck says, we, we who are not mere Whigs, and political toad-eaters, and tuft-hunters of party—we who are patriotically free and unfettered in our independence—"God willing, we shall be successful" in frustrating the machinations of the two noble conspirators at the head of the factious divisions of a purely place-hunting and ignoble opposition.

## KING'S COUNTY ELECTION.

At the Thomastown Petty Sessions on Wednesday last, before Thomas Brereton, Esq., R.M., and John Warburton, Esq., J.P.

About twenty-five persons were charged at the suit of James P. Hill, Esq., Sub-inspector of constabulary, and others, for assaulting the persons and dwellings of the constabulary, at Five-alley, in Henry, and Lower Heath, on the evening of the 17th of May, ult., and for a riot and affray.

Mr. Cooke, Crown Solicitor appeared for the prosecution, and the accused were defended by Mr. Sheppard of Roscrea.

Mr. Smith, Mr. Tristram Kennedy (one of the candidates for the County), Mr. Hill, S. I., and some Roman Catholic Clergymen were present, and the proceedings elicited considerable attention.

Mr. Cooke, in opening the case, stated that by the direction of the Crown he was there to elicit the facts connected with a series of disgraceful outrages that had been committed by some ill-disposed persons, when returning from Tullamore, on the day of nomination of knights of the shire for that county. It would appear that a large body of men from the extreme end of the county, and on the borders of the county Tipperary, and, as he was instructed, who were not electors, had passed through Five-alley in the morning, and on their return some of those persons had, without provocation, attacked the inhabitants of the Five-alley, and in fact every person they met who was opposed to the candidates in whose interest they were concerned. Such conduct had led to fatal results very recently in Limerick, and he trusted that they would be able to prevent a recurrence of similar acts in the King's County.

James Mulrooney was the first witness examined, and deposed that he kept a public house at the Five-alley; that on the evening of the 14th, when the cars that were bringing Messrs. O'Brien and Bland's friends were returning from Tullamore, there was great shouting, and that when the cars were passing stones were thrown; that he was greatly frightened, and did not leave his house; twenty panes of glass were broken in his windows; that he did not know any of the persons who were throwing stones, nor could he identify them. A man came into his house bleeding, while the work was going on; never saw such a row at the Five-alley before.

Patrick Day, examined by Mr. Hill, S.I.—Deposed that he was attacked by men who got off the cars, and beat him severely. He gave no offence, and ran into Mulrooney's house. He saw what passed out of the house. Was nine days suffering from the injuries he received, and not quite well yet. He would not know any of the parties at either side. The men on the cars shouted for Bland and O'Brien, and the others said "Bah!"

James Towers deposed to injuries done to his house at the Five-alley, and the dispositions of both parties to throw stones; that he lived opposite the Cross; that the cars were allowed to pass through, and the crowd were from all parts of the parish.

John Noonan deposed to serious injury inflicted on him at Eglish, about half a mile from the Five-alley, and that he gave no provocation whatever. His dog barked at the cars as they passed, and he went to prevent it, when the man on the cars beat him. Would not know any of them.

Other witnesses were examined in corroboration, but none of the persons charged were identified.

The case for the Crown not being closed at five o'clock, the court adjourned until the following Friday, and it has consented that the hearing should be proceeded with on that day at Parsonstown Court-house, which it was stated would be more convenient for all parties.

## GENERAL MEETING OF SOLICITORS AND ATTORNIES OF IRELAND.

A general meeting of the profession of Solicitors and Attornies of Ireland, called by the Council of the Incorporated Society of Attornies and Solicitors, upon a most numerously signed requisition presented to them, was held yesterday in the Solicitors' Hall, Four Courts. The object of the meeting was to protest in the most emphatic manner against the non-recognition of the rights of the profession in reference to public appointments and employments, especially in reference to the recent appointment of Mr. Smyly, Q.C., to the office of "Solicitor of Excise," which, as the name tells, should be filled not by a Barrister, but by a Solicitor. Mr. Smyly's predecessor in this office was Mr. Lauris, who was also a barrister, but he, at the time of his appointment—being disqualified from the fact of not being a solicitor—had to procure the passing of a special act of parliament to legalise his title. A very strong feeling prevails amongst the solicitors and attorneys against what they conceive to be a repetition of a gross injustice towards them. There was a very large attendance of members of the profession, and the strongest possible interest was manifested in the proceedings by all present. The Chair was taken by

RICHARD MEADE, ESQ.

The Chairman said he regretted the President of the Society, Mr. Goddard, was unable to attend the meeting for the purpose of occupying the chair, as he felt that their President would much more efficiently discharge the duties than he (Mr. Meade) could (hear.) The subject which brought them together vitally concerned the interests of their profession, and he hoped the meeting would discuss the subject with temperance and moderation (hear.)

The requisition calling the meeting was then read, and it was signed by upwards of one hundred of the most influential members of the profession.

Mr. Richard Orpen proposed the first resolution—"That we feel bound to express our extreme dissatisfaction at the manner in which the legitimate rights of the attornies and solicitors of Ireland have been disregarded by successive governments in appointin members of the bar to offices belonging to attornies and solicitors, and the duties of which would be as efficiently discharged by members of our profession." He said it was a satisfactory thing to see so large a meeting, the largest, he believed, ever held in that room for the purpose of protecting the rights of their profession (hear, hear). They had a long time submitted, he could not say with patience, but certainly without much remonstrance, to offices connected with their profession, and which had always been filled by attornies, being recently taken away from them and given to members o' the bar. He considered it to be a very great injustice to them, as a body, that those offices should be filched away from them and given to members of a profession who had no right or legal claims to them (hear, hear). It afforded him very great pleasure to second the resolution.

Mr. Wm. Gibson seconded the resolution. He said their immediate course of complaint was the recent appointment of a member of the bar to the situation of Solicitor of Inland Revenue for Ireland. It was not his intention to discuss the question on the single appointment of that gentleman, but to complain of the general usurpation of their rights (hear). He found that the same office in England, with public opinion operated much more strongly on public appointments than it did in this country, was filled by a member of their profession If an attempt were made to place a member of the bar in that position in England, he ventured to say, they would have the *Times*, the great thunderer, attacking the government for doing so great an injustice (applause). They were much indebted to the Press for the spirited manner in which it had advocated their rights, and manfully came forward to oppose the attempt made to deprive them of all patronage. He trusted the meeting would discuss the subject in a professional spirit, and that they would not indulge in invective or personalties, or say anything against one particular government or another. They were bound before they called on government to give them place or patronage to show first that they were qualified to fill those appointments in which they claimed to have participation. In testimony of the high character and ability of the profession generally, he could refer to the answer of Baron Pennefather, as distinguished a judge as ever adorned the Bench, to an address presented to him by the attorneys and solicitors of Ireland, in 1856; and subsequently, on his retirement from the Bench. Mr. Gibson here read the observations of Baron Pennefather, in which he paid a very high tribute to the profession. He also referred to the high compliments paid to the Attorneys and Solicitors of Ireland, by Judge Crampton, on his retirement from the Bench, and by the late Sir Michael O'Loughlin. The most distinguished people of the country entrusted attorneys and solicitors with their dearest interests, and gave to them their best confidence; but all was not sufficient to draw on them favour from Government. Why it was their profession was ignored in Government patronage he was unable to discover. The system of exclusively appointing members of the bar was bequeathed to the present Government by their predecessors in office as a vicious and bad legacy, and to them by the administration that preceded them (hear.) He, for one, regretted exceedingly that the Government now in power did not announce that legacy (hear, hear.) It would have been far more becoming if they had done so. The Solicitors of Ireland were usually firm in their principles, and were not as varying as members of another profession (cheers.) He could not say that was the cause of keeping all the patronage of the county on members of the bar, nor would he impute the blame of it to any man: but certain he was that the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, who stated he would be ever ready to guard their interests, and protect their privileges, was no party to doing them the injustice complained of (hear). Solicitors generally went to the profession for the purpose of pursuing an honorable and industrious course in the exercise of that profession, and not merely for the purpose of qualifying themselves for place. It was his opinion that the system of patronage bestowed on members of the bar degraded the professionby inducing young men to go to the bar merely for the purpose of qualifying themselves for place by doing the dirty work of the Government, either Whig or Tory. Such things should not be allowed to continue. They were living in a time of enlightened progress when fitness and efficiency were the order of the day for appointments to public offices. He entertained no doubt that the present Government would repudiate that unfortunate legacy which they had received from their predecessors and handed down to them by a former administration. The Clerkship of the Crown and Hanaper was a ministerial office which he believed belonged exclusive'y to the attornies and solicitor of Ireland, and not to the members of the bar. He supposed there would have been a great outcry of the bar of Ireland if their supposed rights were invaded by the appointment of a solicitor to that office, because the two preceding gentlemen who filled it were members of the bar. It was the opinion of some of the members of the Bar that the system pursued of giving away the petty place to gentlemen of the bar did not tend to the advancement of that learned profession or benefit their career in life. It would be much better if place and patronage were the reward of merit solely. The present Attorney General for Ireland, was a man that raised himself to the highest position in the land by the workings of his great mind and the exercise of the great talent with which Providence had endowed him. He was not indebted to any court favor for the high position which he occupied, and he (Mr. Gibson) ventured to say, that if that distinguished gentleman when he first went to the Bar were appointed by government to some petty situation, he would not now occupy the high position of Attorney-General for Ireland (applause).

The Chairman then put the resolution and it was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Henry Mills proposed the next resolution, to the effect that the practising of filling ministerial offices to which attornies and solicitors should be appointed with members of the bar was unjust to solicitors, and was calculated to induce individuals to go to the bar merely for the purpose of qualifying themselves to fill every place connected with the administration of the law. He believed that practice had been followed to an extent highly injurious and derogatory to the profession of the bar (hear hear).

Mr. J. H. Nunn seconded the resolution, and observed that there was no set of men more jealous of any infringement on what they considered their rights and privileges as members of the bar; and they should, therefore, in his opinion, be more cautious in not infringing on the rights of others (hear, hear). Any position which involved the discharge of judicial duties should unquestionably be filled by members of the bar, but such offices as the solicitorship of the Court of Chancery, the Clerkship of the Crown and Hanaper, and different other offices in the Law Courts, belonged properly to solicitors, who naturally became acquainted with the general duties of such offices, of which barristers knew nothing whatsoever. It was incumbent on them not to desist from the present agitation until they accomplished the object for which they had assembled.

Mr. Robert Power proposed the next resolution, which was to the effect, that inasmuch as the Act of Parliament, known as the 9th George 4th, chap. 25, operated injuriously to the profession, as evidenced by the late appointment to the office of Solicitor of Inland Revenue in Ireland, the members of the profession pledge themselves, both individually and collectively, to use every exertion in their power to obtain its repeal. He said he was extremely gratified to find that on that occasion men of all politics were joined together in seeking to redress the grievance of which the profession complained (hear, hear). The resolution was for the repeal of an Act of Parliament, to the provisions of which it was unnecessary for him to direct attention, and he was sure the meeting would unanimously support the resolution. The Act of Parliament in question was one that would enable the government to appoint a better or any other person to the office of Solicitor for Inland Revenue, for it did not require that the office should be filled by an attorney or solicitor. It was suggested by the late Attorney-General, Mr. Lauris, and it really enabled any one to be appointed to the office, which was a very great grievance to the profession (hear, hear).

Mr. Mark Tuomey seconded the resolution. The Act of Parliament in question was passed in the year 1828, long after Mr. Lauris had retired into private life, and it was got up to shelter the bar from certain charges that were then made against them. He continued to say, that if there was one thing more favourable than another to their cause, it was that the Press of Ireland had joined them in the movement and had faithfully reflected their case before the public (hear). They were two political bodies joined together for the mutual protection of their profession, and they were never known to flinch from their principles, and they would not ever submit to be trampled on by the bar. The members of their profession were never known to abandon or betray their political principles whatever they happened to be (hear); they were as true as the dial to the sun, although it might not be shone upon; and he was sure it would only require the attention of the Earl of Eglinton to be called to the true state of the case, in order to have their grievance redressed and that obnoxious act of Parliament swept away.(hear hear.) If ever there was a government deeply indebted to their profession for assisting and maintaing them in office it was the government of Lord Derby. (Hear.) Would the gentleman of the war of the present day follow the precedent of the time when there sat a man in the Chief Seat of Justice, who turned everything connected with the trial of a criminal into a pun and a joke; would they go back to a day when a junior barrister walked the hall of the courts with a bag full of briefs, but where business suddenly left him in consequence of the retirement of his father from the judgment seat. He did not know what part of the country he could go to, but he would find a small barrister filling some petty office or another. When in the country some time ago, he went to church and was introduced into a pew, and on looking towards the pulpit at the preacher he discovered a familiar face, and on looking more closely he recognised it to be that of a young barrister (laughter). Mr. Charles Smyth said he fully concurred in the observations which had fallen from the several speakers. It was a question on which every member of the profession, whether Whig or Tory, should unite to protect their common interests (hear, hear.) The only way to accomplish their object would be to propose an Act of Parliament themselves for the repeal of the present one, and back it by a deputation of the profession in London. Nothing, however, could be done without funds, and he would contribute £5 towards defraying the expenses. On looking to the right he saw a militia officer, and in him also recognised a junior barrister, who had become a politician and hence his appointment. It was not long since he (Mr. Tuomey), as a member of their council, had to call attention to another infringement on the rights of the profession in the appointment of a barrister to fill the office of Crown Solicitor on the Leinster Circuit. He would suggest what O'Connel used to say—"get up a subscription, and every shilling has a man behind it." They should get a clever, intelligent gentleman, to look after their interests in the House of Commons, and he would say, let their first candidate stand for the city of Londonderry (hear). They would then get satisfaction, and show that they would not allow their rights to be trampled upon (applause).

Mr. Henry Dillon proposed the next resolution to the effect that the withholding from the profession of appointments to which it was justly entitled was calculated to induce them to withhold their confidence and support from any government perservering in such a course. He said he felt a great difficulty in rising to propose a resolution before so influential and large and an assemblage of his professional brethren. He had taken the trouble of looking into the Directory for 1859, and there appeared upon it as barristers, 1,014; and attornies, 1490. The number of gentlemen who are subscribers to the library, where barristers must frequent if they have any business to discharge was entered at 448 (hear). The number of attornies who really practice their profession could be best ascertained by referring to the solicitors' book in the Court of Chancery, and looking to the number of gentlemen who had paid their license, and enrolled themselves to practise for the year, and he found the number to be 1,200. The fair conclusion to be drawn from that was, that a large member of the bar entered themselves on the roll of the profession, not meaning by the pursuit of it to rise to any eminence, but to hold themselves in readiness for taking any situation that might chance to fall in their way (hear, hear). The situations in the Court of Chancery amounted to £42,000 a-year, including the salary of the Lord Chancellor. Mr. Dillon here entered into some figures, showing the large number of offices in the Law Courts filled by barristers, and the emoluments attaching to them. It would be a very hard thing to pretend that the duties of the office of head taxing master could be more effectually discharged by a barrister than by a solicitor; on the contrary, he believed solicitors much better qualified to discharge the duties of taxing masters (hear, hear.) They did not seek to be appointed to situations which did not properly belong to them, but only to those to which they were justly entitled. It was not honest or honourable of the government to deprive the profession of those rights, and however anxious he might be to support the present government, he would much rather support a government that would not be guilty of a political fraud (applause).

Mr. Arthur Ellis seconded the resolution and animadverted on the injustice of giving patronage exclusively to barristers.

Mr. Dane said he felt bound to express his dissent to a portion of the resolution and he did not do so from any captious motive, but he felt that if he voted for the resolution he would be bound to vote against the present government (no no). Mr. Dane then read the resolution, and said he perceived he was mistaken as to its terms. A distinguished member of the bar some time ago said the attornies and solicitors were the cormorants of the law, but he would retort by saying the bar were the vultures of the law. He was however satisfied that the gentleman who used that expression would, on the best of speech and without reflection. He believed the profession were much indebted to the press for its advocacy of their cause, and they should never cease agitation until they attained their object. It afforded him great pleasure to withdraw his objection to the resolution.

The resolution was then put and carried *nem dis.*

Mr. Arthur Barlow moved that a memorial, embodying the grievances complained of, be presented by the members of the profession generally to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and that a petition on the same subject be presented to both Houses of Parliament, and that it be referred to a committee for consideration.

Mr. E. Fetherstone seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. J. M. Cantwell spoke to the resolution in an able speech.

Mr. Dane proposed that the members of the profession express their best thanks to the press generally for the manner in which it had taken up their cause.

Mr. Dix seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Orpen having been moved to the second chair, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Meade for the dignified manner in which he had conducted their proceedings.

The meeting then separated.

## ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The annual promenade of the members, associates, and patrons of the society took place at two o'clock on Thursday last, at the Gardens, Phœnix Park. The day from the commencement had a lowering aspect, and numbers were doubtless deterred by this circumstance from putting the light summer costume which they had but just donned in peril of a shower. There was, nevertheless, a numerous, and fashionably dressed assemblage present. On the arrival of their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant and Countess of Eglinton, which took place soon after three o'clock, their Excellencies, who were attended by the Hon. Colonel Lyndesay, Private Secretary, and Captain Cockerell, A.D.C., were received at the entrance by the following officers and members of the society, the band performing the National Anthem:—D. Corrigan, President; Dr. Benson, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Hans Irvine, Thomas Hutton, Esq., D.L.; Professor Banks, F. W. Brady, Esq.; John Good, Esq.; Dr. Gordon, Major Leech, R.E.; John Lentaigne, Esq., D.L.; Professor M'Donnell, R. H. Moore, Esq.; M. J. O'Kelly, Esq.; Gilbert Sanders, Esq., M.R.I.A.; T. W. Warren, Esq.; R. J. Montgomery, Esq., Assist. Secretary.

Dr. Corrigan had the honour of conducting their Excellencies through the gardens, with the arrangement and keeping of which their Excellencies appeared to be highly gratified. The different menageries were visited, and the process of feeding the lion family witnessed with evident interest by the viceregal party.

Amongst the most recent additions to the Society's collection are the pair of ostriches contributed by her Majesty; a pair of Virginian deer, and a curious little creature, the Red Lebur, presented by Thomas Maguire, Esq., attracted special notice. Their Excellencies remained for more than an hour, and, on retiring, warmly complimented Dr. Corrigan and the other members of the Society present on the admirable condition of the Garden and the interesting collection which it contains.

The band of the Scots Greys, the 55th Regiment, and of the Royal Hibernian Military School were present, under the direction respectively of Mr. Owen, Senor De la Vega, and Mr. Hepburn, their band-masters, and performed alternately from a well-selected programme. The day continued fine until five o'clock, when the rain commenced to descend, and the whole assemblage had dispersed by six o'clock.

RARE OCCURRENCE.—A few days since a fine specimen of the pied-fly-catcher (*muscicapa luctuosa*) was shot near North Berwick, and presented to Mr. G. Hay, Prestonyans. At this season of the year these birds are sometimes known to visit some of the northern counties of England, but are very rarely met with in Scotland.

AN ATMOSPHERIC PRINTING TELEGRAPH.—The above, with various modifications for general use, has been invented and patented by Mr. Alexander Macnab, and evidently seems destined to be of great public utility. We saw a simple modification of this telegraph, for steam or other ships, working a few days ago in Messrs. W. and J. H. Johnston's patent office in this city; and we now beg to direct the serious attention of shipowners, shipbuilders, and others to the merits and applications of this most useful and unusually simple invention. Simplicity is not only a recommendation, but the working expense is literally nothing; and we understand it can be depended on in all sorts of weather. When we mention that the agent employed is simply atmospheric air our remarks will be obvious. Other fluids or liquids can also be adopted we believe. In this instance atmospheric air is preferred, and two most simple instruments, which can scarcely get out of order, for conveying instantaneous signals for the safe navigation of steam-ships or other vessels, are intended to be placed, one instrument by the side of the helms-man, and the other on the hurricane deck, by the side of the captain or pilot. The two instruments are connected below the deck, out of the way, by a very small bore atmospheric tube. A bell of small size is attached to the helmsman's instrument, and on certain given signals from the captain, or pilot, or officer, the helmsman is enabled to navigate the ship in safety. In large steam-ships an instrument is intended to be placed also at the prow, or bow, for the look-out officer; and in the largest steamers not more than two officers are necessary to give instantaneous signals of danger or a "ship-ahead," thus reducing the liability to collision and danger from icebergs, shoals, &c., and navigating the steam-ships or sailing vessels in perfect safety. For conveying instantaneous signals from captain or pilot to the engine-room or captain's cabin, it is obviously of importance, from its principles being never failing in the hour of danger, and may entirely supersede the present crude system for such purposes. In fact, it answers the purpose of the wonderful electric telegraph, and has decided advantages over that system—viz., the working expense is next to nothing; it can be depended upon in all variations of weather—and for years without going out of order. The instruments and fitting-up are almost of nominal expense in comparison to the electric system. For message purposes calculations have been made that the tubing and laying, which is very expeditious, would not cost much above £10 per mile—certainly a low figure; and as it is laid a few inches under the surface of the earth, it is free from all danger, and not exposed to such contingencies as the electric wires. It can be applied, we believe, cheaply, for the ringing of bells in houses, hotels, and warehouses; and for railway trains it is admirably adapted, and also for relaying purposes, saving the expense of a locomotive pilot; also for communicating signals to fire-engine stations and mines, and various other uses. As it requires no attention to generate signal agents, like the electric system, the atmospheric vessel being always self-discharging instantaneously, it can therefore obviously at all times be depended upon, which is a desideratum. We beg, therefore, to draw the attention of the scientific public and interested parties to its merits, as we have no hesitation in saying, from what we have seen, that it is likely to confer advantages wherever adopted.—*Glasgow Mercantile Advertiser.*

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—The Duke of Cambridge, we learn, is likely to retire from his high office at the Horse Guards, on account of some disclosures or reflections in the report of the Committee on the sale of Army Commissions.—*Scotsman.*

☞ A Guinea-Gold Wedding Ring, and Hall-marked Keeper Ring, for 15 Shillings, to a Measure Can, sent to any part of the kingdom, on receipt of a Post-office Order or Stamps.—By WILLIAM BROOKS, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 18, *ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.*

## MURDER AND SUICIDE IN THE COUNTY GALWAY.

*(From the Freeman's Journal).*

Inquests were held yesterday on the bodies of Mr. Richard Burke, land agent to the Hon. Martin Ffrench, and on Captain R. Thomas Ffrench. From the evidence given, it would appear that Captain Ffrench left Dublin on Monday night, without communicating his intention for Ballinasloe, from whence he took a car, with two other gentlemen, to a village distant six miles, where he arrived about one o'clock on Tuesday morning. He then proceeded unaccompanied, save by the driver to Ballygar, within two miles of his fathers's estate. He applied unsuccessfully for admission to the hotel, and then told the driver to proceed to St. Brandon's, one of the residences of the family in the occupation of Mr. Burke. The car reached at three in the morning, when Captain French was informed that Mr. Burke had gone to Ballinamore, three miles distant. Captain Ffrench wrote a kind note requesting an interview on business. The meeting, as described by the car-driver, was most cordial. They then proceeded to Ballinamore Park, the seat of the Hon. Martin Ffrench, and walked through the grounds. After this nothing certain is known. At five, p.m., the gamekeeper discovered the body of Mr. Burke, pierced by two bullets, one of which entered the left side, and passed through the breast, the other through the centre of the back. The place where this bullet entered the coat was singed, showing that the muzzle of the pistol was close to deceased when it was discharged. Inquiries were made for Captain Ffrench, but he could not be found. The scene changes to Clonbrock Demesne, four miles from Ballinamore. The demesne is thickly wooded, and bounded on one side by an extensive bog at present studded by a number of turf clamps. One of Lord Clonbrock's labourers and his gamekeeper were on the bog, and, between one and two o'clock in the afternoon, they saw a man stray from them the figure of a man moving in an excited manner among the turf clamps. They were unable from the distance to recognise him, but he appeared to be a gentleman. They soon lost sight of the figure. At two o'clock, or shortly afterwards, the labourer heard the report of fire-arms, but felt no surprise, as he thought the gamekeeper was firing. This labourer, whose name is John Crebon, left off work at seven o'clock in the evening, and proceeded on homeward. His way was near to the place where the figure was seen in the early part of the day. He had not gone more than a hundred yards or so when he observed a man lying asleep, as he conceived, against one of the turf heaps. He knew him to be the party he had previously seen in the bog; but, as he approached nearer, his attention was attracted to a pistol which lay on the ground, near to the body. Alarmed at this Crebon ran away. He met another labourer and the gamekeeper, to whom he communicated what he saw. The three men returned to the body: they were struck with horror at finding that it was the corpse of Captain Ffrench, whose person they knew. Blood was flowing from the mouth, but, at first they could see no marks of violence on the body. On closer examination, they found a bullet wound on the left breast. Captain Ffrench must have opened his waistcoat and fired the pistol close to his breast. The body was removed to the gamekeeper's lodge at Clonbrock. Captain Ffrench's dress consisted of a black coat, dark vest and trousers, with light boots, which were wetted half way up, showing that he had waded through some neighbouring streams. In his pockets were found five sovereigns and some silver, a gold watch, a chain, a gold ring, a Catholic Prayer Book, some postage and receipt stamps. The news of the dreadful affair having become generally known in the district, the most painful excitement was everywhere observable. The peasantry flocked in hundreds to the place where the corpse of Captain French lay, and during the entire of Tuesday night, the mournful lament, in Irish, of the people, could be heard for a considerable distance around.

The circumstances attending these fatal occurrences, so far as they can be gleaned, being now enumerated, it only remains to state that Dr. Keenan, the medical attendant of the Ffrench family, in the examination at the inquest, Friday, June 3rd, deposed to the fact that Capt. Ffrench, in his lifetime, was subject to fits of temporary insanity. About two years ago, Captain Ffrench had a serious attack of this malady, at Ballinasloe, and the doctor then attended him. Dr. Keenan also stated that the disease was of a nature that, although it might be subdued for a time, was likely to recur. The pistol found by the body of Captain Ffrench was one of Adams' patent six-chambered revolvers. It was quite new, and bore the the trade mark of "William and John Rigby, Dublin." Five of the chambers were loaded with ball; one had been discharged; three nipples were capped. It would appear, therefore, that Captain Ffrench, if he shot Mr. Burke, of which there seems to be no doubt, fired twice, and then reloaded the two vacant chambers before he committed self-destruction. The proceedings of the inquest lasted some hours. The Hon. Martin Ffrench arrived at Clonbrock from Dublin, at four o'clock in the evening, accompanied by Mr. de Blaquiere, his solicitor, but, in compliance with the suggestion of his friends, he did not attend the melancholy inquiry. The verdict of the jury in the case of Mr. Burke was, that that gentleman met his death by pistol-shot wounds, that there was no evidence of the person or persons by whom they were inflicted, but that the last person seen in his company was Captain Ffrench, who had at a recent period, been afflicted with insanity of a type likely to recur. In the case of Captain Ffrench, the jury found that he met his death by a pistol-shot wound inflicted by himself, while labouring under temporary insanity. The body of Mr. Burke was interred, this evening, at Ballinasloe; that of Captain Ffrench was removed in a hearse to the Park. He was a young gentleman of amiable disposition, and was deservedly popular among the people of the district. His interment will take place to-morrow, in the family vault. It is unnecessary to state that the members of the Ffrench family are plunged into the deepest grief by these tragical events. Amongst those present at the inquest were—The Hon. Gonville Ffrench; A. C. Montgomery, R.M.; P. Hobart, C.C.; P. Sweeney, S.I.; Denis H. Kelly, Esq., J.P.; M. Cheevers, Esq., J.P., &c.—*Saunders* (Thursday last.).

## Law Intelligence.

### COURT OF CHANCERY—JUNE 2.

*Foley* v. *Reilly.*

The petition in this case was filed to set aside an arrangement entered into between the several members of the family of petitioner.

By the alleged arrangement it was agreed that the petitioner and his brother and two sisters should receive certain sums, in consideration of their mother executing a deed to that effect, in preference to making a testamentary disposition of her property. The ground put forward by the petitioner, in sustainment of his application, was that at the time he acquiesced in this arrangement he was in ignorance of his rights under his father's will, which rights, he alleged, were effected by the deed, as executed by his mother.

The Lord Chancellor dismissed the petition, leaving the family arrangement undisturbed, and reserving the question as to costs.

### ROLLS COURT—FRIDAY, JUNE 3.

*Riddick* v. *Atkinson.*

This was a petition to restrain the respondent from proceeding at law, and it prayed that the petitioner might be declared entitled to the amount of certain costs, under a decree in a former suit of *Metcalf* v. *Atkinson*, in which the petitioner acted as solicitor for the respondent, irrespective of a compromise entered into between the respondent and the plaintiff in that suit, by which, as it was alleged, the respondent obtained all the benefit to which the petitioner claimed to be entitled to under the terms of the original agreement entered into between him and the respondent. The case was a complicated one involving the consideration of a considerable number of dealings between the parties. The respondent resisted the application on the ground that the costs in the case of Metcalf and Atkinson had been already taxed, and ascertained by the taxing master at a certain sum, and that the petitioner was bound by that, inasmuch as he did not appeal against it.

The master of the Rolls stated that he would allow the case to stand over and permit the petitioner to bring on a motion by way of appeal from the taxation, in order to ascertain its accuracy.

Counsel for the Petitioner.—Sergeant Deasy, Q.C.; Mr Warren, Q.C., and Mr. Theobald Purcell.

For the Respondent—Mr. Hughes Q.C., and Mr. Byrne.

### COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—JUNE 3RD.

(Sittings in Banco).

*The Queen* v. *the Town Council of the Borough of Sligo.*

Sir Colmon O'Loghlen, Q.C., applied on behalf of the town clerk of the borough of Sligo for a conditional order for a writ of *certiorari*, to remove into this Court the rate struck by the town council, in order to have it quashed. In December, 1858, it appeared the Town Council of Sligo struck a rate of three pence in the pound for the purpose of raising a sum sufficient to pay certain arrears of salary, which had accrued due to Mr. M'Gowan, the Mayor. The striking of the rate was opposed by several members of the council, and its legality questioned on the ground of another rate having been struck in the same year. The council sought to enforce the rate, but before their case came to be heard before the chairman of the county a compromise was effected, by which it was agreed that the rate should be quashed. The present proceeding was taken in order to carry out the agreement this entered into, as council had not themselves power to quash the rate.

The Court granted the application.

### COURT OF ERROR.—FRIDAY, JUNE 3RD.

The Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench and the Exchequer sat yesterday at 2 o'clock, as a Court of Error, and resumed the hearing of the case of

*Little* v. *Wingfield.*

The action was instituted for trespass, alleged to be committed by the defendant on the plaintiff's fisheries in the river Moy. The case was tried at the Mayo Assizes at Castlebar, in July, 1857, before Mr. Justice Perrin, when there was a verdict for the plaintiff on all the issues. The defendant excepted to the charge of the learned Judge, on the ground that a question in reference to a grant to the defendant was not left to the consideration of the jury. The Court of Common Pleas decided one of the exceptions favour of the defendant; and against that decision the present appeal was brought. The defendant denied that the plaintiff had such a fishery at all; and also claimed a right to the fishouteries in question.

Mr. Brewster, Q.C., having finished his arguments on behalf of the plaintiff,

Mr. Fitzgibbon, Q.C., proceeded to reply on the part of the defendant, had not concluded when the Court rose.

Counsel for the plaintiff in error—Mr. Brewster, Q.C., and Mr. Beytagh. Attorney—Mr. Thomas M'Andrew. Counsel for the defendants—Mr. Fitzgibbon, Q.C., and Mr. Carlton. Attorneys—Messrs. J. S. and E. Reeves.

### COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—JUNE 3.

In re *Martin Keany.*

The bankrupt in this case carried on business in Brunswick-street